



DAILY REPORT

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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTION AND ANSWERS'

LD252206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The U.S. Congress has resumed its work following the Christmas recess. By tradition, at this time each year the President sends his message to the country's highest legislative body. A regular participant in our broadcast, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, an international affairs journalist, is in our studio. Oleg Nikolayevich, could you say a little about the contents and essence of this message from President Carter?

[Anichkin] Normally such a document defines the tasks of the administration with regard to domestic and foreign policy in the forthcoming year. A preliminary review of this document provides grounds for saying that the accent has been placed on U.S. foreign policy, and that in its content and spirit it is plainly the President's pre-election program. As you know, the Presidential elections will take place this November.

The principal goal of U.S. policy, as revealed in the President's message, is to secure a global presence for the United States. I shall quote from it. He said: I stress the need for our country to affirm its leading role in the world.

U.S. Military Plans

The President did not conceal the fact that in achieving this goal the United States will rely on its military might. We will, he said, build up the military might of America and the might of our allies. In this regard he called upon the Americans, for all of this, and I quote, to pay any price that will be required to remain the most powerful country in the world. In this connection he again confirmed that the military budget in 1981 will amount to \$158 billion, that is, an increase of \$20 billion in comparison with the previously planned amount. In order to achieve this principal foreign policy aim, the President noted, a 5-year program to increase the military potential of the United States will be steadfastly implemented.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what other noteworthy points are there in the message?

[Anichkin] The message comes very close to formulating a doctrine for U.S. interference in the affairs of other states. The President did not conceal America's readiness to pursue such a policy when, as he expressed it, vital U.S. interests are being threatened. An attempt is made to substantiate--or rather to confer on the United States--the right to regard any area of the world as a so-called zone of vital U.S. interests. According to this formulation, Washington has in mind those regions where oil, raw materials and cheap manpower exist. This is a typical example of imperialist policy.

To carry out armed interference in the affairs of those states which are, as the United States puts it, of strategic importance, the administration is setting up a quick reaction corps, or, as it is now being called, a rapid deployment corps. This force, he said, will be ready to be transferred to any area of the world quickly. In other words, the United States is ready to place the accent on force in the pursuance of its foreign policy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, this is interesting. Are any arguments being put forward to justify this policy?

[Anichkin] There are, of course, no special arguments. The President, as before, justified the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military might and the plans for armed interference in the affairs of other countries and whole areas by referring to the Soviet military threat. At the same time, an attempt is being made to intimidate the countries of the Middle East with nonsensical allegations about a threat from the north. Totally distorting the genuine causes of the events in Iran and attempting to shift the blame, Carter alleges that the threat to Iran stems not from American policy but from the actions of the Russians in this area. The President wholly ignores statements by Iran's representatives, who have repeatedly stressed that the real threat to Iran for many years was in fact the United States. Indeed, America's profound interference in all spheres of Iranian life led in the final analysis to the overthrow of the shah's regime.

The President's message maliciously distorts the genuine aim of the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan. The President alleges that the Soviet Union's actions go beyond a legitimate defense of its national interests, and, he claimed, are a threat to peace throughout the entire world. Not the slightest attention is given to the fact that unceasing armed intervention and a far-reaching conspiracy among external forces and reaction created a real threat of a loss of independence for Afghanistan and its transformation into an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border. The Soviet Union could not, in such circumstances, watch passively while a serious threat to the security of the Soviet state was arising on its border.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how did the President's message define the administration's attitude toward the SALT II treaty?

[Anichkin] In terms of foreign policy priorities President Carter has put the SALT II treaty in last place. He again repeated that the administration is postponing indefinitely its discussion in the Senate. This approach, like the solution of other problems, he is linking with events in Afghanistan. But in actual fact this is only a pretext. It is well known that scarcely had the treaty been signed before attempts were being made in the United States to discredit it. The ratification process was in fact being used by the treaty's opponents--not without involvement on the part of administration circles--in order to hamper its ratification to the utmost. The President did not immediately decide to renounce the treaty. At first the White House wanted to pay off the treaty's opponents with its 5-year program for an unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential, and then it used the events in Afghanistan as a pretext to postpone its ratifications indefinitely. In other words, to freeze it. What is now being said about the fact that the administration is not renouncing the SALT II treaty looks fairly unconvincing.

The President's State of the Union Message testifies to the fact that the United States has decided to undermine the policy of detente and escalate the arms race. It is imbued with the spirit of the cold war.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, judging by everything we have seen, the present administration has embarked on the path of withdrawing from or freezing accords which have been achieved and of violating their spirit.

American Unreliability

[Anichkin] That is very true. A disregard for what has been achieved in Soviet-American relations in the last few years could have far-reaching consequences. A very great deal, including the way international relations as a whole will take shape depends on the nature of Soviet-American relations. This was recognized in the Soviet-American communique was signed in Vienna last summer.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, could you describe this communique?

[Anichkin] Certainly. The communique said that the sides are united in the view that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is of enormous importance for the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and to a great extent determines the development of the whole international situation. Realizing the great responsibility connected with this, the sides expressed their firm intention to conduct matters so as to further strengthen the constructive basis of Soviet-American relations. For this purpose, the sides recognized the need to expand the spheres of cooperation between them.

The world is presently forming an ever-clearer idea of the United States as a completely unreliable partner in interstate relations, and this is having a destabilizing effect on the whole international situation. This is understood by many people in the United States. I shall quote Stanley Hoffmann, a Harvard University professor, who recently had an article published in the authoritative American magazine FOREIGN POLICY. He writes, and I quote: The inconsistency in President Carter's foreign policy, its clumsiness and fragmentary character, and the frequent alterations in its orientation, the unfortunate choice of the moment for the adoption of decisions and the periodic loss of initiative stem from one cardinal factor; from the very outset there was a flaw in it. The Government has never had a clear policy with regard to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union firmly adheres to a policy of relaxation of international tension. This policy is deeply rooted. It is supported by powerful forces. This policy has every chance to remain the leading trend in relations between states. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted that the Soviet people and our friends abroad may rest assured that our Leninist foreign policy is unshakable. It is determined by the decisions of the CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activities. This course combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff of aggression. It has justified itself over the past decades and we shall follow it in the future, too. No one will lead us away from this course.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. We have been receiving many letters from people asking us to describe how the European countries, including the West European countries, are reacting to the whipping up of international tension by Washington officialdom. Surely the White House's adventurist line is not meeting with the support of the governments of West European states, whom experience has made more wise? This is asked by (Mikhail Ivanovich Smirnov) from Kursk. I cannot see how any sane politician in Europe can fall into Carter's trap. You can see that the American President clearly wants to insure his own reelection by aggravating tension, for which the price will be paid primarily by the Europeans. This observation is made by regular listeners to our program, (Aleksey Ivanovich Nitochkin), who lives in the town of Zhukovskiy outside Moscow. With us in the studio today we have TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, and we call upon him to reply to the letters from our listeners. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich!:

Development of Detente

[Krasikov] The people of Europe, both in the East and the West, are carefully following the swings of the Washington pendulum. Everyone still remembers the moment when the United States joined in, as it was said, with the policy of detente. This was about 10 years ago, much later than the time when mutually beneficial business relations had been established between the socialist and the capitalist countries of Europe. I would recall that the pioneer of detente in West Europe was France. General de Gaulle was the first of the Western statesmen to embark on the road of good and friendly links with our country and other socialist states.

Incidentally, he understood perfectly well that it was hardly true that the interests of the Europeans coincide with the way they are described by politicians across the ocean. To my mind it was no coincidence that the week following the conclusion of the first Soviet-French summit meeting--that was in summer 1966--France pulled out of NATO's combined military organization. De Gaulle stated publicly that he would not permit his country to be dragged into any kind of adventures undertaken by Washington.

France was followed in improving relations with us and in developing cooperation--not only in the economic, scientific, cultural and sporting sectors but also in the political field--by other West European states: Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the Scandinavian countries, and so on. Perhaps only Britain displayed a certain amount of caution, though even with that country our links gradually broadened, to the mutual satisfaction of both sides. One of the last to opt for cooperation with us was West Germany, though once opened, the links with the FRG immediately took off at a tempestuous rate, and this country rapidly turned into our primary trading partner in the West.

It was only afterwards that America began to stir. The transoceanic businessmen realized that all the benefits from a normalization of relations were accruing to the Europeans, in both parts of the continent, and so Washington finally decided to make the choice in favor of detente and cooperation, at least that was how it was put at that time.

The culmination of this propitious period came with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, when 33 European states, plus the United States and Canada, finally drew a line under the results of World War II. They proclaimed the inviolability of European borders and concurred on the non-use of force and on noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and they mapped out measures for the further development of cooperation in various fields. I was in Helsinki at that time, and I recall that these decisions by the conference in which the leaders of 35 states took part were widely acclaimed throughout the world. The representatives of the international press who gathered at the Finlandia Palace wrote in their dispatches about the beginning of a new stage in European and world history.

[Kosovan] But Anatoliy Andreyevich, is it not true that certain difficulties and misunderstandings soon began?

[Krasikov] Yes, they soon began. They were what I might call battles or upsets. The Americans were affected by the great power reflex. To put it bluntly, it must be said that they began to demand that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries should change their social system. They tried to arrogate to themselves a right which belongs only to the peoples of our country and of other fraternal countries. Naturally, the reply was delivered politely but quite firmly: Please do not try to teach other people how they should live. Permit us to work out our own problems. You get on with your own. But in addition to all of this, we all have one common problem which is the chief one and the most important and pressing one: Political detente must be supplemented with military detente. That is, the level of military confrontation between the two blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact [pakt]--must be reduced. Thereafter other measures must also be taken in order to banish war forever from the lives of people, because without the right to life and happiness all the other rights are a fiction.

[Kosovan] Something was done in this direction?

[Krasikov] Yes, quite a bit. By the common efforts of many governments, understandings were achieved on a whole series of questions pertaining to military detente.

The American Government, in fact, cooperated with us to a certain extent. It is sufficient to recall our agreements on limiting our missile defense systems, the SALT I agreement, the beginning of a whole series of arms control talks, and finally SALT II. For the present we have reached the situation as it stands today and which was described in detail by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, who spoke before me.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you began your reply to our listeners' letters with an observation about the swings of the Washington pendulum. Has it now swung away from detente?

[Krasikov] Yes, this cannot fail to cause concern, not only to us and our friends, but also to America's partners in West Europe.

[Kosovan] Could you describe the position of individual countries in West Europe in the face of this reversal of U.S. policy?

European Response to Carter

[Krasikov] Of all the West European countries, the only one to have supported Washington unreservedly up to now is Great Britain. A debate on foreign policy was held in the British Parliament yesterday evening. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced measures that essentially are very similar to those laid down in Washington by President Carter. The head of British diplomacy announced the following: Curtailment of working contacts with Soviet official institutions, blocking of credit which had been extended by the previous British Government; a lowering of the level of trade, and so on. At the same time he called on other Western countries to make further increases in military spending. For his part, the parliamentary undersecretary for defense notified the members of parliament about the creation of a special naval landing task unit modelled on America's so-called rapid reaction forces.

By the way, the position of the Labor Party has parted from the official London position. Labor is against the whipping up of tension and the renunciation of the course for detente. The Laborites have declared that the plans for deploying the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe should be frozen, and that instead of this, as the Soviet Union has proposed, negotiations should be conducted on limiting medium-range weapons. The U.S. plans to bury detente have not aroused any enthusiasm among official circles in the FRG, Italy or a number of Scandinavian countries. A spokesman for the Danish Government, for instance, has warned his NATO partners that his country will not increase its military expenditure, regardless of pressure that may be exerted on it by the United States, Britain or certain other countries. Finally, France sent the president of the National Assembly to Moscow for talks, and then asked that Comrade Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, come to Paris for consultations.

I do not wish to imply by this that West Europe is in agreement with all aspects of our foreign policy, including the sending of Soviet military contingents into Afghanistan. What I want to say is something else: That, as is also important, the Europeans do not wish to line up with Washington and London, who are taking an extremist position. Europe does not want to sacrifice detente, even if this is in the personal interests of Jimmy Carter as he enters his election struggle. All this arouses a feeling of bitterness on the other side of the Atlantic. Not for nothing does the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT complain in its latest edition that, and I quote: In the confrontation with the Soviet Union, the European allies of the United States, with the exception of Britain, do not want to go any further than symbolic gestures. The Europeans, the journal writes, continue to resist the proposal to expand the operational sphere of the North Atlantic alliance beyond the limits of Europe and the northern part of the Atlantic.

The weekly goes on to note that a suspicious view is taken of the U.S. plans not only in Europe, but also in Japan, not to speak of the Arab countries, who do not want an American presence on their territory--these are the journal's words.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the Western media are spreading reports that the Soviet Union is no longer interested in relaxation of international tension.

[Krasnikov] It must be said that this is a deliberate distortion of our position. From our side, an authoritative statement has already been made that the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, laid down by the decisions of CPSU congresses, combines a consistent love of peace with the rebuffing of aggression. This very day, our papers have published Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's remarks at his meeting with Comrade Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister. He stressed again that the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries which are participants in the Warsaw Pact will defend with all determination everything positive that has been achieved through years of collective efforts by our states for the consolidation of security and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe. They will work to preserve detente as the leading tendency in international relations and, of course, they know how to stand up for their own interests and to rebuff any encroachments on the achievements of socialism.

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

Rhodesian Situation

(Nikolay Nikolayevich Volkanevskiy) of Saratovskaya Oblast asks in his letter: Is not the Rhodesian election agreement a trap for the partisans of the Patriotic Front, since, according to the agreement, the partisan forces of the patriots have to be concentrated at specified assembly points within the country's territory?

I shall answer your question, esteemed Nikolay Nikolayevich. In the first half of January, as you know, in Rhodesia, the withdrawal of the forces of the combatants to special assembly points was completed. This was done in accordance with the cease-fire proclaimed on 28 December last year, as adopted at the London conference. It is known that the West has long been striving to achieve an official lifting of the sanctions imposed against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, though for many years, in secret from the international public, it has been cooperating with the racists.

The Conservative Government of Britain, which came to power last summer, with Washington's approval, proposed a plan for the settlement of the Rhodesian problem. It amounted to the convening of a conference with the participation of the three interested parties: the Patriotic Front, the puppet Muzorewa-Smith government and Britain. It seemed as though the Conservatives were hoping that the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe would refuse to take part in the negotiations. In this case, to give the appearance of a political settlement of the conflict, Britain intended to conduct new elections in Rhodesia, without the participation of the Patriotic Front. However, the patriots realized the British Government's intention and decided to agree to a compromise by taking part in the proposed conference. This was done for several reasons: First, an opportunity occurred to grasp some sort of chance in order to give the people, who had borne the burden of the war, a chance to win the peace. Second, the Patriotic Front was trying to show goodwill and to deny imperialist propaganda the chance of accusing it of inflexibility. Besides this, participation in the London conference showed the significance of the Patriotic Front as a political force with which the racists and their Western patrons would have to reckon.

Now, the front's partisan units, in accordance with the London agreement, are concentrated at specified assembly points and have strictly fulfilled their obligations--which cannot be said of the Smith-Muzorewa clique. British Governor Soames, who has been appointed to Rhodesia, helps the clique in this. He refuses to abolish the state of emergency, which operates practically throughout the territory of Rhodesia. Thanks to this state of emergency, the Rhodesian police and army have freedom of action. According to the latest reports, strike groups of the Smith-Muzorewa army have virtually surrounded the assembly points at which over 20,000 Patriotic Front troops are located. Punitive military formations are being sent into rural areas to terrorize the population which sympathizes with the patriots. By any possible means, the racists are trying to sabotage the election campaign of the Patriotic Front leaders.

According to the latest reports, over 50,000 Rhodesian refugees, by the order of Governor Soames, are being refused entry into Rhodesia under various pretexts. The reason for this is that these refugees support the Patriotic Front. In brief, everything is being done to prevent the legitimate representatives of the people from coming to power. In the situation which has come about, the patriots are waging a stubborn election struggle and are insisting on measures to normalize it.

U.S. Naval Forces

Another listener, (Sakmaragov) of Samarkandskaya Oblast, asks us to talk about America's Atlantic and Pacific fleets. The U.S. Pacific fleet, which includes the 1st and 7th fleets, is a most important part of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Eastern Hemisphere. It numbers over 400 warships, over 2,000 aircraft and helicopters, and a big contingent of marines. The fleet has its headquarters at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

The 7th Fleet was formed in 1943 to take part in naval operations against the Japanese Navy in the western Pacific. After the war, the 7th Fleet stayed in the region, allegedly to fulfill peaceful missions, which included so-called aid to the developing countries and also in defense of the interests of allies. But these peaceful aims proved to be nothing more than words. In July 1950, the United States invaded Korea. About 100 warships took part in the U.S. intervention, including 3 or 4 aircraft carriers. In 1964, making use of the Tonkin Gulf incident, President Johnson ordered the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, using the 7th Fleet's forces. Later, this 7th Fleet took an active part in the aggression against Vietnam. These are just two episodes in the history of the 7th Fleet, but there were quite a few such actions.

The Atlantic fleet consists of the 2d and 6th fleets. The headquarters is at Norfolk, a major naval base. The 2d Fleet is the United States' main strike force in the central and northern Atlantic zone, and the 6th Fleet is viewed by Washington as its big stick in the Mediterranean. It has been used more than once to support all kinds of militaristic actions in this exceptionally important strategic area. In NATO, this is called the southern European theater of military operations. This region is not far from the southwestern borders of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

Recently, the U.S. administration has begun planning a great increase in its presence in many parts of the world. In this connection, great significance is attached to the further expansion of the U.S. Navy and also the use of new bases. One of the most important will be the base on Diego Garcia Island. It happens that we have been asked to talk about Diego Garcia by one of our regular listeners, (Voynov) of Minsk.

Diego Garcia is the largest of the 52 islands of the Chagos Archipelago. It is in the central part of the Indian Ocean and is near the shipping line between the Cape of Good Hope and Singapore. The area of the island is about 30 square km. The local inhabitants, about 1,000 people, were forcibly deported to the island of Mauritius. For a long time, Diego Garcia was part of the British colony of Mauritius. In November 1965, negotiations on the construction of a military base on the island were concluded between Great Britain, the United States and the local authorities. Later, a new American-British agreement was announced on the reconstruction and expansion of the communications system at the Diego Garcia base. The United States, under cover of the noisy propaganda campaign about the mythical Soviet military threat, is pressing ahead with the conversion of its military base into a major support point in the Indian Ocean area. According to the journal NEWSWEEK, Washington has secured Britain's agreement, to whom the island formally belongs, for more than doubling the number of military installations there and also increasing the number of American servicemen stationed there.

As things stand at present, the Pentagon has already converted Diego Garcia into its major advanced post in the Indian Ocean, having spent over \$200 million dollars for this purpose. Its harbor has been considerably widened and deepened, so that it can now take atomic submarines and aircraft carriers as well as a considerable number of large warships. According to UPI, this island is also looked on as the most likely location for the naval headquarters in the Indian Ocean. Altogether, as the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out, the Pentagon intends to spend about \$1 billion to strengthen and modify the air and naval bases on Diego Garcia. According to the plans of the Washington strategists, the paper NEWSDAY stresses in this connection, Diego Garcia is to become a connecting link in the already lengthy chain of existing and future bases whose creation the Pentagon is seeking, from the shores of Japan to the south of Africa.

REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

Slandorous Attacks

LD291106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] Judging by news agency reports from Islamabad, the conference of Islamic countries' foreign ministers should end there today. As was assumed, its initiators, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, tried hard to turn the meeting into a forum for anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda. At their insistence, one of the main items on the conference agenda was the artificial Afghan question. The raising of that question is blatant interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The presence of leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionary groups at the meeting in Islamabad also cannot be viewed as other than as a provocation against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A number of participants in the meeting made slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, distorting the nature of the Soviet Union's aid to the Afghan revolution. These malicious attacks were reflected in a number of resolutions submitted for discussion at the conference. Nevertheless, the conference organizers were forced to include on the agenda genuinely troublesome problems for the Muslim world such as the crude pressure by the United States on Iran and the anti-Arab deal between Egypt and Israel.

Condemnation of Egypt

LD291206 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, January 29, TASS--The session of the Organisation Islamic Conference has urged all Moslem countries to declare a political, economic and cultural boycott to As-Sadat's regime. In its resolution the session strongly condemns the recent measures taken by the Egyptian regime to "normalise" relations with Israel, measures which were qualified in the Arab world as a new concession to the Zionist aggressors and a new step toward strengthening Israel's hold on the occupied Arab lands and to the conversion of Egypt into an imperialist base in the Middle East. The session condemned "the collusion and cooperation between the USA, Israel and Egypt", stressing that this collusion is a flagrant aggression against the Arab people of Palestine and a threat to the security and independence of all Arab and Moslem countries. The Moslem countries, the resolution says, are called upon to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab countries in the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and other occupied territories.

The United States, resorting to rough tactics of arms twisting, and having support of the regimes in the Moslem world, which are dependent on it, seeks, cost what it may, to divert the countries of the region from the struggle against the real threat which comes from the forces of imperialism and Zionism, to shift the attention of the Arabs and Moslems to imaginary dangers, to isolate Arab countries from their tested friends. But on the eve of the Islamabad meeting, the Damascus conference of foreign ministers of the countries, parties to the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, demanded that the question of the threat of military aggression on the part of the United States against peoples of the Middle and Near East and the question of establishment of American military bases in such countries of the region as Egypt and Oman, be put without fail on the agenda of the Islamabad session, and that the Camp David collusion be condemned.

FALIN DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, CHINA, MIDDLE EAST

DW281338 Mainz ZDF Television network in German 1830 GMT 25 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from a Swiss television interview by two unidentified reporters with former USSR Ambassador to Bonn Vladimir Mikhailovich Falin, carried in the form of excerpts in the program "Evening Journal"--recorded]

[Text] [Falin] It is impossible to create sensible order in the world if we measure the same interests of the same states in the world with different standards. Let us say there are 40,000 soldiers of another power not at the Soviet-Iranian border but at the American-Canadian border--Soviet soldiers. What would be the reaction of the United States? This is not an imaginary situation. President Carter admitted publicly a few months ago for the first time that these were not advisers, not instructors; he said that there were American troops in Iran.

[Question] The so-called American advisers disappeared from Iran long ago.

[Answer] Yes, but new ones are coming: American soldiers who are sitting in their ships for the time being. But there is no way to ignore the fact that there are not 386 Soviet bases around the United States; there are 386 American bases around the Soviet Union. That is a bad fact for the Soviet Union but it is a fact.

[Question] What you are pursuing is also power policy, just like the policy of the United States. One has the feeling that the Soviet Union is trying somehow to encircle Iran.

[Answer] No, it was always our wish to maintain stable and friendly relations with Afghanistan. We are not interested in having bases in Afghanistan but we are interested that others will not have bases there either.

[Question] As for the embargo on technology and especially the curtailment of grain exports. Does the Soviet Union feel really hit by this reaction?

[Answer] This reaction will hit the long-term relations between our two states. Certainly it will cause a setback of these relations. But basically there is nothing unexpected to that measure as such. The question is always what connection the Americans will use that weapon. Such methods as using grain to exert pressure and so forth were being discussed by this administration as early as late 1976.

[Question] But will you be hit by that?

[Answer] Certainly, in a certain way, yes. I do not want to deny that. That will not hit just the Soviet Union, it will hit the whole international community.

[Question] But that does not force you in some way or other to seek talks with America with regard to Afghanistan?

[Answer] You know, in our relations with America both states have equally good relations. [as heard] If anyone in the United States assumes that the Soviet Union wants to gain more from the tension in our relations than the United States, he is wrong. Both will achieve or lose the same, about the same. That does not matter.

[Question] May I speak of China? Has your fear of China--it exists and it probably is not completely unjustified with regard to world politics--has your fear of China something to do with your invasion of Afghanistan? I am not using the word intervention in Afghanistan since you do not seem to like it.

[Answer] We are not afraid of China but we are not content with our relations. We want to have better relations with China. That is understandable if a state such as the Soviet Union has a common border with another state almost 6,000 km long. And--speaking frankly--we do not want to add to that another 1,500 km of an unfriendly border, a border of tensions.

[Question] So there is a connection?

[Answer] Well, a certain connection.

[Question] A geopolitical connection?

[Answer] Whether geopolitically or regionally, I think we do not want to discuss that, but there exists a connection, particularly since we know about the true role of the Chinese in the Afghanistan events.

[Question] Thinking of Saudi Arabia, of gasoline, thinking of the Strait of Hormuz and so on, the moment could occur there when America, the West, or whoever could say no, that is too much, now we must make a military intervention, a militant intervention. Would the Soviet Union be prepared to run that risk?

[Answer] The Americans have said it several times that they would make a military intervention, and they repeated it last year. We have not said that and we do not want to say that. But we want to state that these resources, states, or areas are not less important for the Soviet Union and are not of less interest than for the United States. Why should the United States again be in a special situation? It has interests in this area and the Soviet Union has no interests in this area.

[Question] You have no interests in this area?

[Answer] I did not say that. The Americans want to claim that their interests there are legitimate and Soviet interests are not. You must look at the geographic map to see who is where.

W. EUROPEAN, INDONESIAN OLYMPIC GROUPS BACK MOSCOW GAMES

LD281727 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--TASS Correspondents report:

Brussels--The Olympic and Inter-Federal committee of Belgium today reaffirmed its intention to take part in the summer Olympic games in Moscow. At a press conference here, Raoul Mollet, the Committee's chairman, read out the decision of the committee's administrative council which unanimously resolved that Belgian sportsmen's participation in the Moscow Olympiad, he emphasized, fully accords with the spirit and letter of the charter of the country's Olympic movement.

A statement circulated by the committee points out that the committee is categorically against attempts at using Olympic games as a means of blackmail and pressure.

Paris--Brigitte Dumont, vice-president of the French National Olympic Committee, a prominent woman fencer, described the U.S. Olympic Committee's decision on a boycott of the Olympiad in Moscow as regrettable. The stand of the French committee which accepted an invitation to participate in the Moscow Olympiad remains unchanged, she stressed. I know no sportsman in France who would declare against competitions in Moscow, Brigitte Dumont pointed out. Guy Drut, Olympic champion in the 110-metre hurdles, as well as Didier Flamant, fencing ex-champion of the world, firmly condemned the fuss around the Olympiad-80.

Stockholm--The U.S. Olympic Committee's decision to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow is detrimental to the Olympic movement, writes the Swedish newspaper AFTONBLADET. It recalled that the sports organizations of Sweden rejected the U.S. administration's calls for a boycott of the Olympiad. O. V. Ivarsson, head of the sports desk of the Swedish television intends to telecast live from Moscow Olympiad.

Jakarta--Abdul Gafur, Indonesia's junior minister for youth and sport, stated on Monday that Indonesia would not be influenced by other countries' plans to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. Speaking at a meeting of the National Olympic Committee, he emphasized that the Indonesian sportsmen's preparation for the summer Olympic games in Moscow is to be carried out as planned earlier.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

LD281844 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--Follows the full text of the Editorial Article "On the U.S. President's State of the Union Message" published in the January 29th issue of the newspaper PRAVDA.

"Several days ago President Carter of the United States sent to Congress the traditional "State of the Union" Message outlining the programme of the White House for 1980, the year of the Presidential elections. Also by tradition he addressed Congress on January 23 explaining and substantiating the administration's intentions in the field of foreign and domestic policy.

The U.S. claim to a "leading role in the world" is openly stated in the message and in the speech that are steeped in the spirit of cold war. What is meant by the "leading role" in Washington's intention to dictate its orders in any region, to any state and, in those instances that the U.S. administration finds expedient, to use any means, including arms, to resist national-liberation, revolutionary, all progressive movements. What we have, thus, is a new claim to American world supremacy.

By what right does the United States arrogate the role of a supreme arbiter in such questions as how should the peoples build their life, in accordance with what principles and values should they establish their internal order? An answer is given to this: By right of the strong whom all the rest must obey.

Unceremoniously, the U.S. Government proclaims various areas of the globe as spheres of American "vital" interests. In the process the tendency to advance these spheres directly to the borders of the Soviet Union is manifesting itself with growing clarity for some time already.

The people in Washington, it seems, proceed from the assumption that it is enough to declare Iran, Afghanistan and other countries or areas thousands of kilometres away from the American shores as a zone of "America's vital interests", to be more precise, of the biggest monopolies, the military-industrial complex of the United States, for everybody to accept this.

And what about the oil claims of the United States expressed in the message? Coveting the natural wealth of others the United States administration today proclaims the oil-rich areas of the Near and Middle East as its "sphere of vital interests". Tomorrow, following the practice of races for land in the 'Wild West', Washington will 'stake a claim' to other natural resources. And after that, who knows, it will declare as its "own" the atmosphere itself, the planet's oxygen.

What we have is an attempt at rudely violating generally recognised norms of inter-state relations, a challenge to the very essence of international law. The impression is that an attempt is being made to carry us out of the eighth decade of the 20th century back to the end of the 19th century when imperialism recarved the map of the world arbitrarily and with impunity.

The authors of the message, of course, cannot but understand that in the period, as it is admitted, of the most sweeping and stormy changes in the world, the freedom-loving peoples do not intend to obey the diktat from across the ocean. For this reason the strategists in Washington are counting mostly on strength as the principal means of attaining world hegemony.

At no time since the peak of the cold war has the cult of brute force been proposed so openly. Carter declared that America should be prepared to pay any price that may be required for it "to remain the strongest country in the world". The document clearly reveals Washington's course at disrupting the existing approximate of forces between the USSR and the United States, at achieving American military superiority.

The building up of the military might of America and its allies is proclaimed the top-priority task of the United States for the 1980's. In the next fiscal year alone the military spendings of the United States will increase by 20 billion dollars, while by the mid-1980's the military budget of the United States will exceed the astronomical figure of 200 billion dollars! Sweeping military preparations concerning all categories of arms and armed forces are planned. A special emphasis is made on building up nuclear-missile forces. Provisions are made for the production and deployment of qualitatively new systems of offensive strategic arms, in particular, the MX missiles, cruise missiles, Trident systems, etc. The message, this time already in the form of concretely formulated plans of the government--confirms the intention to create an interventionist "quick reaction corps", a special fleet of floating naval bases, a transport aviation intended to carry large contingents to the most distant parts of the world, etc.

The three per cent annual increase of the military budgets of NATO member-countries is too small for the U.S. administration. For the coming years it is planning "still greater efforts" in this field. In the light of such statements one can expect that the Atlantic partners will soon be demanded to follow the example of Washington that has set already at five percent per annum the pace at which to increase military allocations. The statement that "responsibility for the security of NATO should be shared by all" sounds as a brash demand.

Absurd inventions about the USSR and, in particular, about the Soviet policy in respect of Iran and Afghanistan held a considerable place in the Presidential message. By means of these inventions Washington tries to "substantiate" its belligerent programme, to cover up the fact that the ruling circles of the United States started the implementation of their unprecedented programme of militarisation at least three years ago. And if there were no Afghanistan they would have certainly found some other false "pretext."

For instance, it was already in August 1977, long before the events in Afghanistan and Iran that White House sanctioned the creation of the "quick reaction corps"; the decision on the three percent annual increase of real military spendings by NATO countries was adopted at the Washington session of this alliance's Council in May 1978; and it was at the very same session that the decision was made in principle on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear-missile arms in a number of West European countries.

West Europeans were being persuaded that the stationing of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in their territories allegedly carries no serious danger with it since the SALT II treaty has been signed and is to put in operation. However, as soon as NATO decided on the medium-range weapons, it was decided to adjourn the discussion of this treaty in the U.S. Senate for an indefinite period of time. The deception is evident even to those West European leaders who had believed in the compatibility of the negotiations on medium-range missiles with the new round of the arms race in Western Europe whose major ingredient was the adoption of the decision to station new U.S. nuclear weapons there.

The State of the Union Message makes awkward attempts to justify the policy with regard to Iran which, as is known, had resulted in the extension by a quarter of a century in that country of the shah despotism which cost the Iranian people tens of thousands of lives. An attempt is being made to make the world public believe that even at present the United States has no other concern in mind except Iran's security and the well-being of its population, that Washington is motivated not by imperialist, self-seeking plans to establish itself in the Near and Middle East, but rather by a desire to avert a "possible Soviet aggression."

The untenability of the attempts to cast aspersions on the clear policy of the Soviet Union with regard to Iran is evident. The Soviet Union has come out and continues to come out for goodneighbourly relations with Iran. It wishes to see the border between the two countries to be forever, regardless of the fluctuations in the international temperature, a border of peace and cooperation. And it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, that has continued, right into the present day, to speak to Iran in a language of diktat; it is the U.S., and not the U.S.S.R., that is most unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of that country. Washington threatens the Iranian people with ordeals and troubles if Iran does not accept the American ultimatums.

In its calumny against Afghanistan and the Soviet policy in connection with the Afghan events, the U.S. Government is breaking all records. It has seen "a threat to peace" in the elimination by the healthy revolutionary forces of Afghanistan of the imperialist stooge Amin who was an agent of U.S. intelligence services.

The Afghan people itself decides what suits it most--whether to live on conditions of a feudal system which with assistance from Washington, Beijing and the Pakistan authorities, those who have been expelled from the country by the revolution would like to extend, or to put an end to the oppression and to become the master of its destiny. The people of Afghanistan has made its choice--it overthrew the feudal regime, and the attempts of reactionary circles to restore the past have met and will continue to meet with resolute opposition from the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people.

The assistance given by the Soviet Union in response to the request from the legitimate leadership of Afghanistan does not pursue any other objectives except protecting the country from the external threat. It is due to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Neither should one forget that there arose not an imaginary but a real threat to the interests of the security of the Soviet state on its southern border. As soon as the imperialist interference has ceased, the causes which made the Soviet assistance necessary will no longer exist.

In all the hysterical militarist campaign now being fanned up by Washington, in the military-political and economic measures being carried out or planned by the White House, there clearly emerges the desire of the United States to intimidate the developing countries, to attempt to complicate their relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, to split the champions of peace, detente and progress and to dictate its conditions to them.

The openly militaristic and hegemonist platform of the U.S. administration have brought a broad condemnation from sober-minded people the world over, including in the very United States. The fact is that this course aims at reducing to naught the fruits of peaceful cooperation in conditions of detente, won by the peoples and peace-loving states in a long and arduous struggle with the aggressive reactionary forces and at rolling the world back to the times of the cold war and even, moreover, in effect at returning to the policy of "brinkmanship."

It is no coincidence that only the most bellicose circles in NATO as well as the Chinese leaders, blinded by their rabid nationalism, have supported the threat-bare ideas of the U.S. President. In the adventurist plans of Carter and his advisors to play the notorious "China card," the current Beijing rulers have seen for themselves the chance to play their shameful role in fanning up anti-Sovietism and intensifying tensions.

The most burning problem of today, the urgent demand of the peoples is to put an end to the arms race, to pass over to real steps in the field of disarmament. How did the U.S. administration respond to this in its message?

The subject of disarmament is practically absent from the message. It is only in passing that the message reiterates the U.S. commitment to vigorously pursue the strengthening of the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the process, by its actions, such as, for instance, the massive supplies of weapons to Pakistan, which refuses to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Washington actually undermines the credibility of this "commitment" too.

The message touches upon the question of the SALT II treaty. In words, it is being recognized that the treaty is in the mutual interests, in the interests of the security of the United States itself, and that it is neither a U.S. concession to the Soviet Union nor a Soviet concession to the United States. And what conclusion is drawn from this? Fiercely opposite to the thesis as to the importance of SALT II. Among the formulated tasks of the U.S. administration, ratification of the SALT II treaty is given last priority and is being subordinated to militarist programs which are being put to the fore.

The White House contemplates further still larger capital investments in strategic systems in the absence of SALT. That statement cannot but put the world public on their guard.

The Soviet Union, of course, is for ratification of the SALT II treaty. It is always true to its word and believes that the other side must abide by the documents it signed.

The lack of any concrete proposals in the message on questions of disarmament shows once again that the U.S. administration did not and does not have a desire to really engage in a quest for mutually acceptable solutions to this most topical task of our times. Apparently it is not fortuitous that throughout its activities the administration has been in every way hampering the talks on disarmament. Slogans the kind of 'elimination of nuclear weapons,' etc, which Carter used when coming to power have been discarded.

In his speech in Congress on January 23 Carter admitted that now, like in the course of the past three and a half decades, the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union is the most important factor dependent on which is whether our planet will live in peace or it will be plunged into an abyss of global conflict. One cannot fail to agree to the acknowledgement. However, the entire course of the President's further reasonings both in the speech and in the message is indicative of the intention to replace good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the USA by confrontation and curtailment of cooperation.

The authors of the message go to the lengths of asserting that it is now ostensibly impossible to do business with the Soviet Union like before. Thus, everything has been turned upside down: It is exactly Washington that manifests itself as an unreliable and unserious partner which arbitrarily violates the reached agreements, accords and universally accepted norms of interstate relations.

If the White House has an intention to somehow influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, that is a hopeless thing. Such attempts failed in the past and will suffer a fiasco this time as well.

It is being noted in the United States itself, that the message is in many respects prompted by the administration's pre-election, situation considerations. Over the three years of the government's stay in office, the U.S. voters got an opportunity to see for themselves that the domestic problems, which are really vital to the United States, such as mass unemployment and 'record-high' inflation, the aggravation of the energy crisis, stagnation in the economy, etc are not being solved. Lately the problems have been aggravated still more. The President now prefers passing over in silence most of his pre-election promises.

Having encountered the population's discontent and the decline in its prestige in the country, the present government found nothing better than to resort to the long-known device--to attempt to divert the Americans' attention from the obvious setbacks in the field of domestic policy and a number of serious failures in foreign policy. For these purposes a militarist, chauvinistic psychosis is being stirred up in the USA. Acting as the initiator of a new flare-up of jingoism, the White House is hoping to win the backing of the most reactionary circles. At the same time it is counting on 'neutralising' the other candidates from both bourgeois parties who in this situation will hardly be able to outdo the administration, criticising the present course of Washington's policy from rightwing positions, because it is impossible to go rightwards further than that.

On the whole from the President's message it follows that the country's ruling circles, having encountered the realities of the present-day world and the objective growth of the forces of peace, progress and socialism, obviously are unwilling to make their policy in keeping with the United States' real weight in the present-day world. They apparently are unable to get rid of the imperial, hegemonistic mentality and do not want to reckon with the established alignment of forces in the international arena, are unwilling to see that mankind has entered the eighties of the twentieth century and that nowadays one cannot speak the cold-war language and think in Truman's and Dulles' categories.

The attempts by U.S. imperialism to impede the march of history and prevent changes that are ripe in some or other countries or whole regions, to conserve the antipopular regimes, and to impose its diktat on freedom-loving peoples are as doomed as the attempts by all the predecessors of Carter who laid claims to world leadership. Judging by comments, the international public took the militarist foreign policy course of the present administration as a direct challenge to the policy of detente, as a challenge to the vital interests of the people.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his answers to questions asked by PRAVDA's correspondent, "the deliberate aggravation of the international situation by U.S. imperialism expresses its displeasures at the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement, the strengthening of forces coming for detente and peace. We know that the will of the peoples has cleared through all obstacles a road for the positive direction in world affairs that is well expressed by the word 'detente'. This policy has deep roots. It is supported by mighty forces and this policy has every chance to remain the leading tendency in relations between states."

STUDIO NINE PROGRAM EXPLORES U.S. RELATIONS, POLICIES

LD261915 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We next present an account of a program shown on Soviet television. There was a discussion program as the regular TV feature called "Studio Nine." The guest speakers of the program were Leonid Zamyatin, who heads the International Information Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, and Yevgeniy Primakov, the director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the country's Academy of Sciences. The moderator of the programme, Valentin Zorin, a Soviet radio and television political observer, began by asking Leonid Zamyatin how he sees the situation in the United States just now. Here are the main points Leonid Zamyatin made:

The situation that has now arisen in the United States is reminiscent of that during the cold war. It is deplorable that the propaganda responsible for this comes not only from the mass media. The tone is being set by officials in Washington, including the President himself. Almost daily he is making statements that add fuel to the flames of this anti-Soviet campaign. This trend in Washington's policy has been discernible for several years. The Carter administration has been following something of a zigzag course ever since it came to office. At one moment there would be a burst of agreements with the Soviet Union, the next moment this would give way to a quite incredible anti-Soviet campaign due to nothing but a tendency by the United States to meddle in Soviet domestic affairs on any pretext.

What accounts for this? Carter himself has on the whole answered this question. The first thing he did on coming to the White House was to increase the military budget by \$7 billion. When in a pre-election speech he said he would try to make the present generation a generation of peace this was a sermon from a Baptist rather than a statement from a future President. Carter's subsequent activities point in the opposite direction. Let me cite a few examples, Leonid Zamyatin continued. An agreement was concluded on strategic arms limitation, what is known as SALT II. Even before this agreement had been put through the ratification process of the U.S. Congress it was decided to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe, about 600 of them targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Not so long ago I spoke to James Reston, the well-known American columnist. This was a month ago. He told me frankly that in the White House and in U.S. governing quarters there was literally a nostalgia for the days of the cold war. Officials there recall Harry Truman's time when the United States, backed by its military might, could calmly dictate terms to this or that regime. But times have changed and the balance of strength in the world has changed, the balance of nuclear missile potential. The Soviet Union and the United States have lately been speaking of parity. It is this parity that has been preventing the United States from redrawing the political map of the world as it sees fit.

There is also another factor--the elections. The United States stands on the threshold of its Presidential election campaign. During the past 12 to 18 months public opinion polls showed a drastic sagging of President Carter's popularity. So to find a way out of this situation, to score some points as a presidential candidate, Carter has chosen a rather risky step. He has decided to divert attention away from the domestic problems of the American people, to switch all their attention to international problems, to whip up international tension in various parts of the world.

This had the purpose of enabling Carter to label his political opponents, should they come out against him, as being unpatriotic. Carter wants to score points and create the impression that he is a strong President who is now preoccupied with matters of national security and should therefore have his term extended by another 4 years. So you see that the developments in Afghanistan were not the cause but a pretext for Washington's new anti-Soviet campaign. This point was stressed by President Brezhnev in his replies to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent in which he said that if there hadn't been the issue of Afghanistan the United States would have invented something else to heighten international tension.

The other guest speaker in this Soviet TV program, Yevgeniy Primakov, the director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, examined another aspect of American foreign policy. Here is the gist of what he said.

I'd call this trend, he said, the growing militarization of American policy in the Middle East, or else the growing expansionism marking the American attitude to the Middle East. Consider what happened in the Middle East long before the Afghan events. Recall that when the energy crisis broke out in the United States it adopted what it called project independence. This was back in President Nixon's time. The program had the aim of making the U.S. energy budget independent of oil imports. The United States has, however, remained dependent upon such supplies. But lately it has no longer been able to influence price formation or to guarantee a suitable Middle East situation in political terms, and that political situation has been quite revolutionary. So the U.S. leadership decided to deal with the matter by military and political methods.

This began under Kissinger in 1975. He was the first to speak of the possibility of landing an American force there, of American intervention in what he called a certain hypothetical situation which could arise in the Middle East. Under Carter this tendency has become more pronounced. It has resulted in the setting up of special landing forces and the like. From the outset Carter counted on an alliance of three countries. The first was Iran, governed by the shah, who was America's closest ally in these matters. The second was Israel, a traditional ally of the United States. As for the third, the United States began flirting with As-Sadat. This had the result that the United States decided to form a triple military and political alliance of these three countries: Iran, Israel and Egypt.

The shah did a great deal to bring about the rapprochement between Egypt and Israel. He was, for example, one of the initiators of As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem which started the movement towards a separate settlement between Israel and Egypt. At the same time the United States began supplying enormous amounts of arms to Iran, to Israel and later to Egypt. Turning to the present day, we see that the United States on the whole continues to arm Israel and Egypt.

But the Iran of the shah is no longer. When the revolution in Iran occurred the United States was apprehensive that its whole system of military and political measures was collapsing, a system that from its point of view was to have assured it uninterrupted oil supplies and, most important of all, was to have assured its oil monopolies enormous profits.

So the United States launched a systematic attack on the revolutionary Iranian people. While exerting pressure on Iran it also at the same time began flirting with Islamic elements worldwide. Its aim was to make the international Islamic movement and the individual contingents of that movement anticommunist.

Meanwhile, on another plane, the United States has continued its efforts to bring Israel and Egypt closer together so as to solidify its military presence in that area. Look at what has been done quite recently in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The Israeli war minister has been to the United States and has said that the United States can count on Israel's entire military potential. The United States is, jointly with As-Sadat's air force, practicing in using air bases in Egypt.

Another matter, too, can now be seen in a different light: The United States is giving Israel \$3 billion to set up two air bases in the desert. This is being done supposedly as payment for the fact that Israel is returning Sinai to Egypt. Take another aspect of the matter--the movement of American naval forces into this area. Did it begin in connection with the events in Afghanistan? I think not. The Americans began concentrating their navy in that area quite irrespective of the latest events in Afghanistan. They did this as an element in their pressure on Iran, as an element, I would say, in establishing a far-flung strategic system which provides for an increased American military presence in the area. This policy of the United States is based on the theory of what they call an arc of instability, an arc of crisis--a theory formulated by Brzezinski. He considers that wherever a revolutionary process is under way, wherever progressive regimes arise, this creates an arc of instability and he draws this arc from the Horn of Africa through Ethiopia through Egypt, through Afghanistan and on to Southeast Asia.

Brzezinski has not merely proclaimed this theory about this arc of instability; he has also proclaimed a doctrine that U.S. forces have to be mustered to abolish this instability arc. If we take a retrospective view of American policy towards Afghanistan, we will find this policy relied on two elements: First outright interference, interference from countries bordering on Afghanistan, above all the Americans counted on Pakistan in this respect where Afghan counterrevolutionary scum had been enlisted in all sorts of bands, detachments and the like for a massive attack. On the other hand they counted on Amin. The attack on revolutionary changes was launched first from within, specifically by subverting the leading party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This was done with the help of subversive elements such as Amin, who had actually been infiltrated into the party. This is confirmed, for example, by the fact that Amin betrayed the party leadership under Daud Shah to the secret police. There is even a document confirming that Amin asked that he be arrested too, otherwise, he felt, his converts in the leadership would realize who had betrayed them.

When the revolution occurred Amin was with Taraki but under President Taraki he pursued a line that was actually aimed at wiping out the finest party personnel, wiping them out physically or else simply deporting them. That is how many of them left Afghanistan. When Taraki began consolidating the party and the state this did not suit Amin at all. For it has now been established that he was working for the Central Intelligence Agency.

He had been recruited by the CIA while still a student in the United States. What is more, and data from Kabul now confirm this, Amin was actually conspiring with the Americans through the U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan. They were planning a coup for 29th December, a coup that was desirable to the United States. The plot provided for annihilating people who were in the prisons at the time and for making more arrests and having more people shot. Such was the course of events inside the country.

At the same time an undeclared war was being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and certain other neighboring countries. On the territory of Pakistan there are over 50 strongholds and 20 camps where forces hostile to the Afghan regime are being trained. These are terrorists and saboteurs who then make raids from the territory of Pakistan across the Afghan border, smashing everything, engaging the Armed Forces of Afghanistan, causing damage to the country and then returning to the camps on the territory of Pakistan.

The Soviet Union issued repeated warnings, including warnings to the United States through diplomatic channels, that these actions from the territory of Pakistan should be stopped. The Government of Pakistan was warned about this, too, but the actions did not cease, in fact they increased in scale. Finally they created a threat to the very existence of the republic, to its sovereignty and independence. It was then, after repeated previous appeals, that the Government of Afghanistan once again asked the Soviet Union to help put a stop to this foreign aggression. The Soviet Union provided such help.

In his replies to PRAVDA President Brezhnev said that this decision was taken after much thought and not immediately. But Soviet military contingents had to be sent in to protect that state from outside aggression. This is the sole objective facing the Soviet contingent, not any others. President Brezhnev stated quite clearly that the Soviet contingents had been sent in for the limited operation we have been talking about. As soon as there is no longer a need for this the Soviet troops will be withdrawn. But see what the United States is doing. Far from reducing external aggression against Afghanistan it is giving Pakistan enormous military assistance. Through Pakistan the American administration is trying to bring pressure to bear upon Afghanistan and hence on the Soviet Union. It seeks to create an unstable situation, so to speak, at the southern borders of the Soviet Union. When the Americans speak of their vital interests, of territories thousands of miles away from the United States, this is legitimate in their eyes, but when on our very doorstep, at our southern borders, the imperialists seek to create an unstable situation, to threaten our frontiers, our legitimate right is not recognized in the United States.

The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan in accordance with international law and with the UN Charter, which entitles states to collective defense. It was in the spirit of that article that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union acted when they decided on having a limited contingent of Soviet forces enter the territory of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has stated on many occasions that it does not favor exporting revolution. But nor can we allow the export of counterrevolution, as the United States is now trying to do with regard to the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, where it is acting in league with the Chinese.

Yevgeniy Primakov also spoke of the relaxation of international tensions. He said this implied ruling out war in the relations between states belonging to the two opposite social and political systems. In addition to this it means a positive attitude in the economic field, in the cultural field and so on in the relations between these states, an attitude constructive in strengthening peace. This is a set of factors that exist objectively, or rather the need for them is objective, and does not depend upon what this or that politician in the United States does. Another factor to which I would like to draw your attention, Primakov continued, is this: Relaxation does not benefit just the Soviet Union. This is not a gift to us. It serves the interests of people everywhere, including, I stress this, the interests of the people of the United States.

Finally, still another factor: Relaxation concerns not only Soviet-American relations, it concerns relations into which many other states have been drawn, states that have a great interest in seeing the process of relaxation continue.

Leonid Zamyatin concluded the discussion with these words: I think that's right and the most important point I'd like to make is that our party and our government continue to work for relaxation.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1659 GMT on 26 January adds the following:

[Concerning President Carter's adoption of sanctions designed to "punish or encourage another state," Leonid Zamyatin stated that his assuming of such a right is unjustified.

["The UN Charter and the norms of current international politics regulate international relations." In reality, he stressed, these are not sanctions, but economic and political blackmail, pressure on the Soviet Union and on some other countries. The White House wants to gain from this certain advantages, including those connected with the fact that a large number of treaties and agreements reached during the past few decades are now expiring. The justified question arises: Does this mean that the United States is a state with whom one cannot sign international agreements or conduct international negotiations, and does it mean that it is an unreliable partner who can announce that bilateral agreements have become invalid?

[In the United States, Primakov said, they overestimate their possibilities and underestimate the possibilities of those on whom they wish to impose their course, their decisions and their interpretation of the international situation. They cannot impose this on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev has said repeatedly, has the means of defending its country and the means of defending the interests of the Soviet people and their allies. This should be quite clearly understood in the United States.

[We are convinced that sober voices and sober minds will be found in the United States who will understand that the chauvinistic hot air in the United States is the hot air of the campaign period. It has been generated by the Carter administration with the aid of the mass media, and it should dissipate. And we shall have to build relations with the United States on a basis of coexistence after all. There is no way of avoiding this process. There is no alternative to it.]

[Moscow TASS in English at 2055 GMT on 26 January adds the following: "It was pointed out in the television programme that the Pakistani government must seriously consider the question of control on the Pakistani-Afghan border, it cannot but know that the Chinese are supplying across the Pakistani-Chinese border in the area of Karakorum highway not only weapons, but saboteurs, who are now terrorizing the Afghan people."]

RACHKOV EXAMINES ECONOMICS OF U.S. MILITARISM

LD281157 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, Signed to Press 14 Jan 80 p 22 LD

[Article by reviewer B. Rachkov under the rubric "In the Capitalist World": "Militarism and Dividends"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's consistent and dynamic implementation of the peace program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed at the 25th congress, together with the peace-loving policy of the other countries in the socialist community and the successes of the anti-imperialist movement of all the world's progressive forces made the seventies predominantly years of the relaxation of international tension. [paragraph continues]

The fresh wind of positive changes proved to be so strong that even the conservative leaders of the capitalist world sought voters' support not by means of speeches about the mythical "Soviet threat" which everyone has grown tired of, but by promises to promote the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous international cooperation. In particular, during the 1976 U.S. Presidential election campaign James Carter wrote to the committee drafting the Democratic Party's election platform: "...Without jeopardizing our country's defense of our commitment to our allies we could reduce present defense spending by \$5-7 billion a year."

The "Hawks'" Dollar Stake

The anti-Soviet hysteria cranked up by reactionaries in 1977-1978 very quickly dispelled the demagoguery of the U.S. election promises. In May 1978 the Carter administration secured commitments from the NATO countries to increase real (i.e. after allowing for inflation) military spending by 3 percent a year. And this even though in 1977-1979 alone U.S. military spending increased from \$104 billion to \$126 billion, and that of its West European NATO partners from \$60 billion to \$85 billion.

The U.S. military-industrial complex did its utmost to prevent the signing of the second treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (the SALT II treaty), which was based on the principle of equal [ravnaya] security. And even after the treaty was signed U.S. reaction used it to extort additional military appropriations and to build up strategic offensive arms at the USSR's expense. Senators Jackson, Nunn and other agents of the Pentagon and the military corporations threatened daily to thwart the treaty's ratification unless the administration secured an increase in the military budget, as well as threatening Western Europe if it refused permission for new U.S. offensive missiles with nuclear warheads to be deployed on its territory.

In mid-November the Pentagon managed to secure, from Britain, Italy and West Germany at least, firm agreements on the deployment of the new missiles on their territory. On 12 December, after delivering the ritual anti-Soviet distribe, when addressing a council of entrepreneurs made up of a group of a hundred industrialists and bankers, President Carter announced an unprecedented increase in U.S. military appropriations in real terms for the following fiscal year of a full 5 percent, which at present prices will mean an increase in appropriations from \$139 billion in 1980 to \$157 billion in 1981. The President assured the entrepreneurs and bankers that in real terms budget appropriations would subsequently increase by at least 4.5 percent a year. As a result U.S. real military spending will reach approximately \$200 billion in 1984.

In an article entitled: "The Paradox of SALT II: An Increase in Defense Spending," the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK describes how the additional appropriations could go to develop new types of strategic offensive arms: the development and deployment of a groundbased mobile system of new MX ICBMs (\$50-60 billion), the construction of new nuclear submarines carrying Trident missiles (over \$30 billion), and the creation of an arsenal of cruise missiles and laser weapons.

Washington marked the start of 1980 by postponing indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty. This time they used as a pretext the lie about "an aggressive act" by the USSR in Afghanistan, even though this country has long been the target of real aggression on the part of reactionary forces supported by Washington and Beijing. J. Carter also announced that the export of a number of goods, including grain, to the Soviet Union would be cut and he postponed the implementation of accords reached in the sphere of cultural, scientific and technical links.

In reply to questions put by a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that by such actions the U.S. administration is, in effect, striking a blow at the orderly international-law system of relations between states as a whole.

"As a result of such actions by the Carter administration," L.I. Brezhnev said, "the world is forming an increasingly clear impression of the United States as a totally unreliable partner in interstate dealings, and as a state whose leadership, prompted by whims, caprices or emotional outbursts, or else by considerations of a narrowly-conceived short-term advantage, is capable at any moment of reneging on its international commitments and cancelling international treaties and agreements which it has signed...."

Of course these actions by the U.S. administration will certainly not do as much harm to us as their initiators clearly expect them to."

The Carter administration's breaking-off of existing business ties between states has caused a wave of indignation among a large section of U.S. business circles and widespread condemnation from the West European and Japanese business worlds.

J. White, chairman of the U.S. Democratic Party's National Committee, holds the view that Carter's actions will deprive the U.S. economy of at least \$5 billion worth of industrial and agricultural orders, thereby substantially increasing the country's already negative trade balance and weakening still further the position of the U.S. dollar on the foreign currency markets. According to U.S. news agency reports U.S. farmers are voicing vehement dissatisfaction at the fact that the White House has not only deprived them of a reliable trading partner, but has also helped to destabilize the U.S. and world grain market, where prices were in the grip of spontaneous fluctuations owing to the sharp increase in competition. The British newspaper THE TIMES emphasizes that undoubtedly "Britain will suffer if the volume of British-Soviet trade is reduced as a result of sanctions or the worsening of relations in connection with the events in Afghanistan." At a special press-conference S. Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that "Japanese business circles do not plan to alter or halt Japanese-Soviet cooperation."

Heralds of the Cold War

Even before the signing of the SALT II treaty several organizations sprang up at the same time in the United States with the aim of undermining the treaty at all costs and thereby preventing international detente from being made irreversible. In March 1979, in an article entitled "SALT's Opponents Are Spending 15 Times as Much as Its Advocates", the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR described how the so-called Committee on the Present Danger and similar associations had spent \$4.2 million in recent months in an effort to discredit SALT II on television and radio and in the press. "The money," the newspaper wrote, "comes from private individuals, foundations and corporations."

Which foundations and corporations? The newspaper refrains from betraying a notorious "trade secret." But while stopping short of naming the contributors to the cold war charity fund, BUSINESS WEEK, TIME and U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT list in detail the U.S. corporations profiting most from the arms race. Some of them are listed in the table below.

Corporations With Pentagon Contracts
(according to 1978 figures)

Name of Corporation	Gross Income (million dollars)	Net Profit
Boeing	5,460	320
Westinghouse Electric	6,660	311
Grumman	1,470	22
General Dynamics	3,210	
General Electric	19,650	1,230
IBM	21,080	3,110
Litton Industries	3,690	
Lockheed	3,490	55
McDonnell Douglas	4,130	161
Northrop	1,830	88
Rockwell International	5,860	232
Sperry Rand	3,650	177
Textron	3,230	168
Tenneco	8,762	466
United Technology	6,270	234

In the opinion of U.S. experts, the corporations listed and a roughly equal number of other corporations will receive the lion's share of the additional appropriations for the development and series production of new weapons systems, the total value of which, according to the findings of a U.S. Congress commission, could be as much as \$725 billion during the eighties. Any limitation of the buildup of strategic or conventional arms threatens not only the fantastic dividends of Pentagon contractors, but also their key positions in the hierarchy of U.S. big business."

A significant role in the worsening of the political situation is played by U.S. imperialism's stubborn desire to preserve its control--which is weakening under the onslaught of the liberation movement--over the developing countries' oil wealth. The value of foreign oil to U.S. monopolies and banks has increased particularly in the years of the energy crisis which has been developing in the capitalist world since 1973. Despite having lost control of oil extraction in the majority of the OPEC countries, U.S. monopolies continue to control over 50 percent of the shipping, refining and sale of that oil, thus enabling them to transfer to the United States from the world oil market, including West Europe and Japan, around \$6 billion in clear profit. Moreover, according to the foreign business press, U.S. banks hold tens of billions of so-called "petrodollars"--oil revenues sent by the regimes of a number of oil-producing states for safekeeping in iron-clad safes as far as possible from the exploiters' own peoples. U.S. imperialism seeks to support and to preserve such regimes by any available means, including threats to use the combined might of its aircraft carriers assembled in the Persian Gulf region.

Against the background of these flagrant provocations, which are the handiwork chiefly of U.S. neocolonialism's "oil interests," Washington's claims about "the machinations of Moscow" appear particularly unconvincing and hypocritical. They are merely a fig leaf with which to hide the selfish aims of U.S. big capital, which is trying to solve its own crises at the expense of others, including its allies, who are already badly hit by the interruption of normal oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region on Washington's account. "Those in the Pentagon peddling the myth about a 'Soviet threat,'" a statement by the U.S. Communist Party points out, "are trying to distract attention from the increasing real threat to peace posed by the escalation of offensive neutron and nuclear arms and their deployment by Washington at bases girdling the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies...peoples who realize the danger to the hopes for peace and progress must deal a rebuff to those who advocate a return to the 'ice age' of the cold war and confrontation with the new worldwide associations of socialism and national liberation."

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

'ECONOMIC WAR' AGAINST USSR WILL WIN U.S. 'NO LAURELS'

LD281119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov "Letter From New York": "Contrary to Common Sense"]

[Text] The favorite theme of statements currently being made by high-ranking members of the White House staff is the administration's "new policy" toward the Soviet Union. In public statements and interviews, which are particularly numerous right now, it is being stressed that the main feature of this policy is "toughness" and "a resolve to punish the Russians." And it is for this reason, it is said, that a virtual embargo has been imposed on trade with our country.

Is this policy new? Is it not a continuation of an old one under different circumstances? Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick recently spoke at a press conference on the refusal to allow the export of eight sets of technical equipment to the Soviet Union. Replying to questions, he said that the ban had been imposed by the White House. He had been given just 1 hour to decide which export permits to withhold.

But, revealing as they were, it was not these details which caught the press's interest. The greatest impact was made by something else: It emerged that all eight requests by the U.S. companies in question would have been refused anyway, even before the embargo. That was the National Security Council's position, the secretary said.

Following the new administration's accession to power there was no shortage of statements expressing the White House's desire to develop trade with the Soviet Union. There was also talk of plans to try to get the discriminatory tariffs on Soviet goods lifted. President Carter said at a press conference last April: "My personal opinion is that that the Soviet Union and China should be granted Most-Favored-Nation status.... I feel that it would be good for us and for our country if we had the opportunity to export more goods, to create more jobs for our people and to improve relations between ourselves and other states."

A few months later the White House took an initiative in this matter. A proposal to grant China Most-Favored-Nation status was submitted for examination by Congress. No mention was made of the intention expressed earlier. In recent years Soviet-U.S. trade has marked time despite the great potential and many U.S. companies' desire to develop it. Normal trade has been inhibited mainly by discriminatory customs tariffs, which have artificially increased the price of Soviet goods by 30-40 percent.

This put the Soviet Union on an unequal footing with other countries and dramatically reduced its export potential. The authorities also hampered imports of Soviet goods in other ways and the export of U.S. goods was restricted. This was the policy of an administration which, while paying lip service to espousing moral principles, had no inhibitions about blatantly pressuring and blackmailing others.

The main outlines of this policy were drawn and imposed by Z. Brzezinski, the President's special adviser on national security affairs. It was he who coined such terms as "conditional flexibility" and "easily switched diplomacy." What they mean is that U.S. trade policy must be closely tied up with current political events. By refusing to grant export permits, the adherents of these theories claim, the United States acquires leverage against the Soviet Union.

Many U.S. businessmen have condemned this practice. They have pointed out that it is contrary to common sense, violates the basic principles of international trade and is an example of "double standards." Here is an extract from a joint statement on the state of U.S.-Soviet trade prepared by 32 major U.S. companies: "We would be sure to object if the Soviet Government demanded that in return for agreeing to trade with us we abolish unemployment, introduce a free medical service for all, abolish fees for higher education, insure equal economic opportunities for American Indians and carry out other measures which, as they say, are demanded by international law on human rights. Although this may seem an absurd example, the incompatibility of "linkages" is perfectly obvious in both cases."

The National Security Council not only dictated to the Commerce Department a list of goods which may be sold to the Soviet Union, but also saw to it that nobody who might "take a liberal attitude to the Russians" was given a responsible position in the department. This policy is actively supported by the CIA. This spy agency regularly feeds information to the administration, congressmen, prominent businessmen and journalists giving a distorted picture of what is happening in our country, including in the economy. "The CIA persistently tries to convince the public, especially the business world," the economist Lewis Sharp wrote not so long ago, "that the USSR is in a state of general economic crisis and is an unreliable trading partner." These actions have done serious material and moral harm to Soviet-U.S. trade and cast doubt on the United States's reliability as a trading partner and on the administration's sincerity. The policy founded on the intention of harming socialist building and our people's material prosperity at any price is nothing new for the United States.

It seemed that there could be many changes in Soviet-U.S. trade as a result of the relaxation of tension. The great benefit to be gained from economic intercourse between the Soviet Union, which was rapidly building up its economic potential, and the United States was becoming increasingly obvious. The internationalization of many international problems also favored the expansion of trade.

But even at that time it was clear that the U.S. ruling circles were still trying to dictate their own will and to impose their own conditions. This was the case with the Soviet-U.S. trade agreement which was undermined by the Jackson-Vanik amendment envisaging open interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. The present administration has continued the policy of "selective detente." Going back on its election promises, to a greater extent than previously it has used trade as a political weapon. As a result, using the first suitable excuse, the administration has effectively declared economic war on the USSR.

A question frequently being asked by U.S. observers at the present time is: "Who will suffer most from the measures announced by President Carter, the Soviet Union or the United States?" This question is answered by the recent hearings of the Senate Finance Committee which discussed the question of U.S.-Soviet trade: The United States failed to extract any political concessions from the Soviet Union by means of economic pressure. So stated former diplomat McG. Bundy under whose leadership the report was compiled. The conclusion that the United States could successfully use Soviet equipment and technology to the undoubted advantage of U.S. companies came as a surprise to a number of the committee members.

But that is not all. In 1978 U.S. businessmen negotiated for the supply of equipment for 28 large Soviet construction projects. The contracts for these deliveries would have meant an increase in U.S.-Soviet trade of approximately \$10 billion over several years and would have provided work for 200,000 Americans. As a result of the administration's reluctance to abandon the "linkage" policy firms from other states will be working on these projects instead.

Washington is now trying hard and using all manner of tricks to get the countries of West Europe and Japan to join the embargo against the USSR. The U.S. ruling circles need a new "holy alliance" to achieve their far-reaching expansionist aims and to guarantee corporations access to sources of raw materials. The economic war against the Soviet Union which the administration is making a great song and dance about also serves its political ambitions. It allows the White House to "milk" Americans' patriotism and to evade discussion of the acute problems facing the United States, for whose solution the voters are waiting.

Experience shows that this short-sighted policy will bring no laurels to its initiators.

ARMY PAPER DESCRIBES U.S. 'ESPIONAGE NESTS' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD251627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Col V. Vladimirov article: "Behind the Scenes of the Anti-Afghan Ballyhoo"]

[Text] The U.S. propaganda machine is continuing vigorously to whip up the ballyhoo around the so-called "Afghan question." Not a day goes by without another bucketful of garbled news and downright lies about events in Afghanistan being poured down onto the heads of the dumbfounded Americans. Afghanistan's return to genuine people's rule and to the further development of the democratic principles of the 1978 April revolution is being passed off as a violation of the people's rights and the fraternal political, moral and economic, including military, aid granted by the Soviet Union at the request of the lawful Afghan Government is presented as an act of aggression.

The tone of this whole unseemly campaign is set directly by the White House. U.S. President J. Carter is personally launching attacks on Afghanistan's policy, trying to dictate to the Afghan people their future path of development and how to build relations with other states. He largely justifies his stance in terms of the notorious concern for "defending the Afghans' rights," deliberately forgetting that this role clearly does not belong to the President of a country which maintains the closest and most friendly ties with practically all the world's despotic and dictatorial regimes.

Bellicose notes can be heard with increasing frequency in this hysteria. Matters have gone as far as calls to "teach a lesson" to Afghanistan and overthrow the present government by military means.

The question naturally arises: What lies behind this stormy reaction to events in a country located thousands of miles from America's borders and in no way encroaching on U.S. national security?

The answer to this can be found in the aggressive, adventurist orientation of the United States' own foreign policy.

It is well known that Washington pays increased attention to all countries which have borders in common with the Soviet Union and the socialist community states. Nor is it any secret that American attention is of a very one-sided nature. Those countries are regarded above all from the viewpoint of turning them into forward borders for espionage activity against the USSR and its allies and potential bridge-heads for aggression. Suffice it to recall that when Iran showed the Americans the door literally tons of espionage equipment intended for collecting information about the Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces was hurriedly shipped out of that country.

Afghanistan was no exception in this respect. Sinister espionage nests were built on its territory too. After the overthrow of the monarchy the revolutionary government obtained irrefutable evidence of the American special services' utilization of Afghanistan for the broad implementation of intelligence work against the USSR.

In particular, special, highly sensitive AN/URR-390 receivers belonging to the Americans, used for listening in on military radio communications at sites in the southern Soviet Union, fell into the hands of the country's public order organs. Characteristically, similar reception devices were found on the American spy ship Pueblo, which was once arrested by the DPRK authorities in the process of carrying out intelligence work in Korean territorial waters.

The Afghan organs discovered AN/APA-6 equipment for analyzing pulsed radio signals, used for determining the operating mode for gun-aiming radar stations installed on aircraft or on the ground, and other technical facilities for carrying out radio and electronic surveillance.

It transpired that the Americans were displaying heightened attention to seismological surveillance of USSR territory, with the aim of maintaining observation of the Soviet Union's activity in the sphere of creating and improving nuclear weapons. Under the guise of granting scientific aid to Afghanistan, in the years of King Daud's rule the United States constructed a well-equipped seismological station in Kabul. But the data it obtained were not handed over the Afghan scientists by any means, but were sent to the American Embassy for subsequent transmission to the U.S. Center for Seismological Surveillance, located not far from Washington. And all the instrument readings, to exclude the possibility of interception, were in a special code which could only be read by means of a device located in the aforementioned surveillance center.

The data from that station were so important for the United States that the Pentagon's long-term military research bureau, one of the military department's most secret organizations, was involved in elaborating a project for its modernization in 1976.

It emerges from documents discovered by the Afghan authorities that the United States was planning to turn the Kabul seismological station into one of the main centers in the seismological espionage network deployed along the Soviet Union's southern borders.

The scale of intelligence activity from Afghan territory was constantly growing. On the eve of the revolution the country was literally flooded with various kinds of U.S. "scientists" and "specialists," whose research projects, as a rule, were located on the Afghan-Soviet border. According to Afghans who accompanied them on their trips, these apologies for "priests of science" often did not even consider it necessary to conceal the fact that they belonged to the U.S. CIA or their true aims in coming to the country.

The Americans' activity in Afghanistan was not confined to collecting espionage information on the USSR. They were actively preparing the ground for dangerous acts of subversion against the Soviet Union. Thus Afghans witnessed how in several of the country's provinces the Americans carried out large-scale experiments in infecting various agricultural crops, above all wheat, with pathogens. In these experiments they used the varieties of crops which are most widespread in the Soviet Central Asian republics.

The April revolution in Afghanistan thwarted U.S. plans for subversive activity against the USSR. An irreparable breach formed in the carefully woven American espionage network. Washington's hopes of going back to the past were finally buried by the people overthrow of the political adventurer Hafizollah Amin and the Soviet Union's sending of a limited contingent of troops to Afghanistan at its government's request to rebuff foreign aggression.

In the attempt to make good its loss of espionage and sabotage bases in Afghanistan and Iran, the United States is now turning its gaze toward China. As the American press reports, one of the purposes of U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's January visit to Beijing was to discuss the question of granting the United States the right to create a radio and electronic surveillance system on Chinese territory to monitor the Soviet Union. According to the journal ELECTRONIC WARFARE, the originator of this initiative is Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, who sounded out this possibility during his Chinese tour in 1978.

In the Pentagon's aggressive designs, therefore, Beijing is allotted the same place that was formerly occupied by royal reactionaries. And this is no accident. In its struggle against socialism and world social progress the present Beijing leadership is distinguished by even greater zeal than the former monarchs, and its campaign of lies and slander against the Afghan people is in no way inferior to the American one in maliciousness and scope.

The hostile U.S. and Chinese reaction to events in Afghanistan is nothing unexpected. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "The essence of the matter is that the card on which the imperialists and their accomplices were gambling has been trumped."

All the vain attempts of international reactionaries to prevent the formation of a free and independent Afghanistan are doomed to failure. On its side are the Soviet Union, the socialist communist countries and all progressive mankind, who will not hand Afghanistan over to be torn to pieces by imperialism and will not permit aggressive forces to repeat there what they managed to do, for instance, in Chile, where the people's freedom was drowned in blood.

AIR FORCE TO TAKE PART IN MANEUVERS STAGED BY PAKISTAN

LD281158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Danverkelov]

[Text] The American Air Force is to take part in maneuvers in the very near future which Pakistan is to stage. This is reported by AFP referring to the London paper, THE OBSERVER. The paper says that the maneuvers are to be staged within the framework of military assistance promised by Washington to Islamabad.

As is well known, the United States has promised to allocate Pakistan \$400 million as military aid. However, the American press considers that the planned deliveries to the Government of Ziaul Haq are considerably in excess of this sum. Under this pretext, American naval ships will become frequent guests in Pakistani ports.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

ELITE, 'INCLUDING PRESIDENT,' LEGISLATORS GOT SHAH'S FAVORS

LD251355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Crude Blackmail"]

[Text] Washington, 22 January--As the Washington POST reports, U.S. leaders, including the President, willingly accepted "favours" from the shah of Iran who "showered them with expensive gifts and presents."

According to the newspaper, the list of high-ranking U.S. figures who regularly received valuables plundered by the shah exceeded 4,000 people. They include practically the entire elite of the White House and State Department and one-third of the U.S. Congress.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

NC251600 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] There is a famous saying that when a fox falls in a well it starts calling for God and prays. And when one reads Richard (Stald's) article in one of the recent issues of the Washington POST, one remembers this saying. The writer of this article, with a questioning tone, asks: Did the Americans stop the bloodshed in Iran? And in each paragraph he tries to insist that Washington was constantly thinking about the welfare of the Iranians and wanted to overthrow the shah as soon as possible and without creating troubles for the Iranian people.

American propagandists are trying to acquit Washington of its acts in Iran, but is not U.S. policy today a continuation of its previous bankrupt and disgraced policy? Washington is placing Iran under economic and military pressures and using different means to support domestic reaction, to turn the Islamic revolution backward and is threatening Iran with direct military sanctions.

MOSCOW RADIO DISCUSSES U.S. CALL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD290745 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 27 January carries as its "Thinking Out Loud" feature a discussion by journalists Paula Garb, Boris Belitskiy and Vladimir Posner of the Olympic games planned for Moscow this summer.

Following a review by Garb of former Olympic games and a summary of the Soviet Union's preparations for this year's Olympics, Garb asks Posner what will happen to this year's summer Olympics, in view of President Carter's appeal to postpone or even boycott the Olympics. Posner states:

"Well, last Thursday, I believe it was, I was interviewed by a man from ABC for a special program, and this was a reaction--they wanted Soviet reaction to President Carter's State of the Union Message, including what he had to say about U.S. nonparticipation in the summer Olympic games. You asked what will happen. At this point I believe it is hard to say, although I do not think that there is going to be a boycott of the Olympic games. But I can say that the whole idea of using the Olympics as a political instrument, which is exactly what the Carter administration is doing at this point--the idea of exploiting the Olympic games as a bit of political leverage first of all runs contrary to the Olympic spirit; second can disrupt the Olympic movement as such and third is counter-productive in the way of easing tensions."

Continuing the discussion, Garb asks Posner to comment on the effect a disruption of the summer Olympics could have on the Olympic movement in general. Posner observes:

"That's an iffy question, right? In my opinion, what we're seeing is really an incredible thing. What we are seeking is the U.S. administration seeking actually to use the Olympic games--and they say so openly--to force the Soviet Union to withdraw its military aid from Afghanistan. That's all it boils down to. Now let's be quite--let's look at this in a clear way. The administration knows perfectly well that this cannot happen. I have no doubt that President Carter and his advisers know that."

Posner continues: "It is blackmail. The Soviet Union has a commitment to Afghanistan has an agreement, and under no conditions would it cede to that kind of pressure. It's out of the question." "The whole international situation is simply being used by the President today for as far as I'm concerned, a supreme political purpose, and that is to be re-elected. Even if you look at the U.S. papers today, you see a President whose popularity sagged so low not long ago, and today who many think is riding a wave, thanks to this new possibility he's had to consolidate. The Olympic games are just one of the cards that are being played, one of the way to play people's emotions inside the United States. And that's all it is. And to look ahead as to what might happen if the Olympic movement is split, frankly I don't think it will be split, even if the United States does not participate."

Continuing on this theme, Belitskiy says: "I would say all the United States administration can really do in this case is to punish its own athletes by not letting them come and compete in games for which they have been training, and to punish its own news media in the bargain. The BBC in Britain, for example, is now busy debating this point: Who would in this case sustain bigger losses--NBC or its insurance companies?"

Following remarks by Posner criticizing the United States for using sports for political purposes, Belitskiy continues the discussion by viewing U.S. attempts to alter the plans for the Moscow Olympics as "part of a definite tendency on the part of the United States administration to turn away from the situation we had during the early seventies and the mid-seventies, a situation in which international tensions were being reduced, in which world peace was being consolidated, to a situation, well, that resembles that of the cold war, and I see this attack on the Olympics, the situation of the U.S. administration versus the Olympic movement as part of a whole series of events over the past couple of years intended to turn back the clock and take us back to those very difficult years of brinkmanship."

Posner concludes the discussion by stating: "I'd like to say one more thing which I think is important. When you think about the possibility of the United States not participating, and you ask yourself few basic questions: Where does that lead? What does that do? You find that it leads nowhere; it does nothing positive. It's totally negative. It helps nothing and when I asked that question to the ABC gentleman who was interviewing me, he said well, we don't see it as that, we see it simply as a way of punishing the Soviet Union. To which I said that it cannot punish any country that has any sense of self-esteem and pride. It cannot punish the United States by saying if you don't do this we'll do that. And you cannot talk to any country--especially the Soviet Union--in that way. It is not going to give--it's not going to lead anywhere, it's not going to have any good results, and in that sense I repeat that I can only see it as a political play and [word indistinct] and nothing more."

'MILITARISTIC' DRAFT BUDGET CRITICIZED

LD281606 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 18, TASS--President of the United States J. Carter sent to the Congress a message with the draft federal budget for the 1981 financial year.

The draft budget suggested by the administration has a clearly militaristic nature. Its main feature is an unprecedented build-up of the military spending to ensure the implementation of a long-term program of aggressive preparations that was announced by the White House. The draft budget envisages the overall ceiling for military spending at the level of 161.8 billion dollars, an increase of over five percent on the current financial year.

This is a record, but it is only a part of the iceberg of military allocations that meets the eye. Many military programs are camouflaged in different articles of expenditures under the budget, specifically in the allocations of the U.S. Department of Energy, that is conducting largescale research for the creation of the latest types and systems of nuclear weapons.

The main emphasis in the militaristic budget is placed on a further build-up of the U.S. missile-nuclear potential, on creating ever more destructive means of warfare. J. Carter, specifically, asked 11.7 billion dollars for the latest underwater nuclear missiles systems Trident and cruise missiles. Besides that, 1.6 billion dollars is planned to be allocated for speeding up the program of the development of the new intercontinental ballistic missile of mobile basing MX.

Speeding up the forming of the rapid reaction strike force planned for the United States' interference in any events in any area of the world, President Carter included in the draft budget the allocation of 2.4 billion dollars for creating the means of delivery of these U.S. interventionist forces by sea and air. Funds are allocated, specifically, for the modification of huge military transport planes C-5A and C-141, and also for creating a special long-range military transport plane CX.

The draft budget shows that the United States is striving to gear firmer to its aggressive plans member-countries of the NATO bloc. The President is publicising in every way the recent NATO decision adopted under Washington's pressure on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Allocations for the production of nuclear missile warheads were increased to 3.4 billion dollars.

Political observers note that Carter clearly hopes that the chauvinistic hysteria that is being stirred up by his administration will make it possible to distract the attention from its inability to decide the country's acute economic and social problems. The New York DAILY NEWS writes in this connection that there is a time bomb under President Carter's election campaign--serious economic problems of the country including uncontrollable inflation and the advancing recession which is fraught with the growth of unemployment.

AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND STRESSES NEED 'TO STRENGTHEN' MILITARY

LD281839 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 28, TASS--After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the United States, China and the Arab reaction started active interference in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. They formed and equipped in Pakistan gangs of mercenaries and smuggled them into the Afghan territory to terrorise the Afghan population and provoke disorders. This was said in an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

He stressed that the deliveries of American and Chinese arms to the hirelings pose a real threat to the freedom and independence of Afghanistan and, in essence, bear the hallmark of open aggression against the Afghan people.

The DRA is now facing important task of setting up a new democratic state apparatus which would meet the needs of the country's economic and social development and would serve the interests of the broad masses, Keshtmand went on to say.

The new Afghan leadership gives prime attention to strengthening the armed forces which will befittingly stand on guard of the interests of the country, people and revolution.

The deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council stressed that the revolutionary authorities respect Islam, which is a religion of the broad masses and will protect in all possible ways the religious feelings of the Afghans. Drawing attention to the immense difficulties facing the Afghan economy at the present period, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand pointed out that for serious economic development Afghanistan needs practical cooperation with socialist states, primarily with the Soviet Union. We declare for cooperation with any partners, but on one condition: This assistance and cooperation should not affect our national independence or constitute interference in our domestic affairs.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CITED ON FUTILITY OF WESTERN, PRC PROPAGANDA

LD290945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Mass Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 24 January--A mass meeting in support of the April revolution has been held at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute. M. Barialay, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, who addressed the meeting, condemned the intrigues of international imperialism headed by the United States and also of China and Egypt against the April revolution's gains. He stressed that the propaganda campaign unleashed by the imperialists and the Chinese leadership is aimed at justifying aggressive actions against Afghanistan, the sending of mercenary gangs onto its territory and weapons supplies to them. At the same time this hysterical campaign is evidence of the impotent malice of the Afghan people's enemies who have tried in vain to reverse the wheel of history by means of crude force, subversive action and direct aggression.

The Afghan people, he declared, are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union for its timely help in defending our country's national sovereignty and independence against external encroachments.

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No dirty propaganda will be able to defame the traditional friendship with the Soviet Union, which has given the Afghan people selfless assistance for many decades. This friendship is an important factor in preserving peace in the region and throughout the world. Imperialist propaganda's utterly baseless fabrications regarding Soviet military aid to Afghanistan also pursue the aim of diverting attention from the aggressive U.S. schemes in the Persian Gulf.

WESTERN PRESS REFUTES 'MISINFORMATION' FROM U.S. KABUL EMBASSY

LD281331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS reports: "Refuting Rumors"]

[Text] London, 23 January--The misinformation on the situation in Afghanistan emanating from Western embassies, and above all the American Embassy in Kabul, is so absurd that even Western journalists themselves admit this.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH stresses that the U.S. Embassy in Kabul is constantly disseminating "exaggerated reports" on the situation in the country. That newspaper's correspondent, who had made a tour of Afghanistan, writes that with the departure of American journalists there was a sharp drop in the number of stories about "armed clashes and incidents involving bloodshed," which were usually detailed with references to "information received from diplomatic circles." I could not find anyone who had seen with his own eyes any armed skirmish, corpse or military helicopter in action. The stores are open, people are forming lines outside the movie theaters for tickets and apart from the fact that a curfew comes into force at 2300 hours--and this was announced even before recent events--life in Kabul is proceeding normally.

The journey by hired car from the Khyber Pass to Jalalabad, where we spent the night, and then through the Kabul gorge to the capital gave me no impression that I was in a country in the grip of war.

The hydroelectric power stations we passed, the correspondent goes on, did not have large guards and the Afghan Army soldiers at their posts were relaxed and smiling. I saw tanks mainly at a military base of the regular Afghan Army and all the armored vehicles we came upon on the road were covered with tarpaulins against the bad weather and judging by external appearances had not been involved in fighting recently. As for armed clashes in Jalalabad, which have been reported in certain circles, this is the "fruit of imagination."

New York, 23 January--The Boston GLOBE newspaper writes: The reliability of the information disseminated by Western embassies in Afghanistan is highly suspect. Many embassies are simply sending their servants to the bazaar to get hold of any "information on battles in the provinces." What reaches one embassy as a report "from Afghan sources" soon begins to circulate in other Western embassies. Thus the diplomatic community is starting to chase its own tail.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS AFGHAN PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR APRIL REVOLUTION

LD291019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov dispatch: "Undisguised Criminals"]

[Text] Kabul--The West's propaganda services and the Beijing propaganda apparatus, working in unison with them, are currently overstraining their vocal chords and shouting about certain Afghan "insurgents" and urging help for the Afghan "refugees".

[paragraph continues]

However if the Western press is starting to talk of "refugees" it is undoubtedly in order to move their taxpayers to pity. But of course they do not venture to explain to them that the millions of dollars supposedly destined for the purchase of foodstuffs and clothes for the "Afghan refugees" are in actual fact going on weapons for firing upon the Afghan working people. The Afghans are exposing the lies concocted at factories or misinformation in the West and China.

"Insurgents?" says (Samad Mohammad) a peasant from the village of (Kolch) in Nangarhar Province. "They are simply murderers and bandits pursuing one goal--to return to the past. They burn schools, shoot the teachers and activists in the women's and youth movements and deal mercilessly with those who, in their words, 'dared to encroach upon the lord's land.'"

Acquaintance with documents and the actual "representatives" of the so-called "opposition" who have ended up in the dock, enables us to understand even more precisely the geneology of the people whom the West is trying to pass off as the "Afghan people." They are first and foremost those people who have lost their riches and privileges for good, the feudal lords and their minions. Thus, for example, to the question as to how much land he had, the former landowner (Usman) who was arrested carrying weapons, replied: 4,000 jeribs (1 jerib: 0.2 hectares).

Among those who oppose the Democratic Government and are fed by imperialist circles are a considerable number of former officers--the offspring of aristocratic families--all kinds of secret service and police agents whose hands are covered in the blood of the Afghan working people. According to an official from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's security organs, a considerable proportion of the so-called "insurgents" is made up of declassé elements who have nothing to do with politics and into whose hands weapons and ammunition flow from across the border not without assistance from the same benefactors from Washington and Beijing.

Western voices, including their supporting voice, the so-called "insurgents'" radio-station, which broadcasts from Pakistan, boast, without a twinge of conscience, the generous support of foreign reactionary forces with whose help they would like to stifle the April revolution.

"The Afghan people saw through them long ago," says (Asadollah Payyam), mayor of Kabul. "This is evidenced primarily by the Afghan people's unanimous support for the gains of the April revolution and the rebuff to the reactionary forces."

Time has also torn the mask from the Afghan people's worst enemy H. Amin, that agent of imperialism who wormed his way to power. More and more facts are becoming known which confirm his secret ties with the U.S. special services and the leaders of counter-revolution.

The ideas of the April revolution, which reflect the innermost aspirations of the Afghan working people, give rise to fierce malice on the part of its sworn enemies and of international reaction which has taken them under its patronage. Today dark forces have united against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But, as the Kabul NEW TIMES writes, they are "resisted by Afghan patriots and the time-tried Afghan-Soviet friendship."

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JOURNALIST BACK FROM AFGHANISTAN INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

LD290240 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 27 January carries a recorded interview by Radio Moscow's Sergey Yegorov with Jim Mitchell, Australian correspondent for THE SOCIALIST and THE TRIBUNE, who has just returned to his Moscow assignment from Afghanistan.

In answer to a question by Yegorov regarding the situation in Afghanistan, Mitchell replies: "Well, I arrived a week after--of course--the advent of the new government on 27 December last year which at that time had settled down considerably; however, there was still an atmosphere of change and excitement. Speaking of the city Kabul itself, things were very normal, calm, busy; streets in the daytime were thronged with people, the bazaars and market places were fully occupied; traffic was plentiful and noisy. It had all the appearances of a busy city going about its business in a normal way."

Asked whether he witnessed any "tension among the peoples" or "provocations," Mitchell states: "As a matter of fact I think there was an atmosphere of great elation and relief that the dictatorial regime of Amin had been toppled and thousands of political prisoners had been freed by the new authorities. This gave the whole city, in particular Kabul, a very great feeling of elation and relief." "I did not see provocations at all. I was told that there had been some provocations, for example at high schools or tertiary schools, institutes, there had been some provocations from some (?male) students and others a few weeks before, but now the students themselves mount guard over their own schools and I did not see any incidents or provocations."

In response to Yegorov's question on whether the situation in Afghanistan appeared "quite normal," Mitchell observes: "Well, it is quite normal for a revolutionary situation but if I might say it is quite normal and there is no gunfire. I did not hear any gunfire. Some Western correspondents apparently dreamed up some gunfire from time to time. I attended the first big press conference given by Babrak Karmal, the president, and it was a lively press conference but it was made more lively by the action of some of the Western correspondents. It seemed to me some of these gentlemen and colleagues, I suppose I should say, came to Afghanistan not really to reflect the actual reality of the situation; rather, they came to project some of the ideas that maybe had been given them before they left home. I listened on my portable radio set to the BBC and to the Voice of America to find out what was being said in the West, so to speak, but I was dismayed to hear [word indistinct] reports of casualties and fighting and disturbances in the city which frankly did not take place."

Mitchell then notes that the students assisting him in his journalistic efforts reported that there had been considerable "genuine opposition" to the Amin administration, as well as "opposition deliberately organized by camps and mercenary directors in Pakistan's section of the border assisted by Chinese instructors." Mitchell adds: "Those groups still exist but the possibilities of their further operations are somewhat restricted, the possibilities of their doing the damage that they intended to do are very much restricted by the new situation."

ROUNDUP OF FOREIGN CRITICISM AIMED AT U.S., PRC AFGHAN POLICY

LD281804 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Delhi--For a long period of time American imperialists and Chinese expansionists have been vigorously trying to further their aggressive designs in South East Asia and the Middle East, says an editorial article published by the theoretical journal of the Communist Party of India, PARTY LIFE.

Having suffered a crushing defeat in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Iran, Washington along with its allies from Beijing is drawing up new strategic plans in order to establish domination in those key regions. The Pentagon is building up its naval potential in the Indian Ocean, expanding and modernizing its naval and air base on Diego Garcia, it is seeking to get new military bases in Persian Gulf countries, in Egypt, Kenya, Somalia.

The PARTY LIFE stresses that another link in the strategy of imperialism in the above-mentioned areas are incessant armed invasions of Afghanistan by bandit formations, armed and trained by American and Chinese military instructors at special camps on the territory of Pakistan.

Colombo--The working people of Sri Lanka express full solidarity with the Government and the people of Afghanistan, now waging successful struggle against the designs of imperialism, in defence of their revolutionary gains, says a statement of the United Industrial and Textile Workers' Trade Union, which has been published here.

The Revolutionary Government of Afghanistan has gave [as received] land to peasants, it is carrying out measures to eliminate illiteracy, other reforms for the good of the people. But the American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists came out against Democratic Afghanistan. They use bases, set up by them, for training bandits in Pakistan.

Canberra--The League of Young Socialists of Australia has put out in a mass circulation a leaflet "Truth About Afghanistan", laying bare Western propaganda's campaign of slander against the USSR and people's Afghanistan.

A new wave of anti-Sovietism is a smoke-screen which the Western states use in a bid to conceal the aggressive policy of American imperialism in that area and the whole world, it is stressed in the document.

The truth is, write the young socialists of Australia, that the Soviet Union responded to the Afghan people's call for aid in defending the gains of the revolution against which the forces of imperialism and their ally, China, have come out. They openly encourage the mercenaries who are armed and trained by instructors of CIA and China.

Antananarivo--The provocative hullabaloo, raised by the West around the so-called "Afghan issue", is only a screen used by the United States, its allies and the Beijing rulers to cover up the crisis of their own policy, writes the Malagasy newspaper IMONGO VAVAO.

The United States has no arguments to justify its provocative and aggressive actions against Afghanistan and other sovereign states. Resorting to economic, military and other threats, it is the United States which violates the Charter of the United Nations and interferes into internal affairs of U.N. member-countries.

VARIATIONS TO KARMAL 23 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE IN KABUL

Comparison of the item entitled "Afghanistan's Karmal Holds Press Conference, Stresses Party Unity" published in the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1 with the TASS report on Karmal's press conference published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 January 1980 under the headline "The People's Support" reveals the following variations:

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads ... and the CIA was prepared, in order to carry out the imperialists' plans, to eliminate one-half of Afghanistan's population. Amin and his henchmen having fulfilled CIA instructions and entered into collusion with the ring-leaders of counterrevolutionary organizations entrenched in Pakistan, such as (Gulbuddin Ekmatiar) and with the Israeli special services, had planned to ...;

On page D 2, first paragraph, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads ... a peaceloving independent nonaligned state that undeviatingly ...;

First paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads: ... Zionism and racism.

The day is not far off, he said, when a new progressive, free, democratic, independent and flourishing Afghanistan with a highly developed economy and culture will become established in the heart of Asia. A society will be created in the country which accords with the most advanced ideals of social justice, a society in which everyone will be free and confident in his future--material and spiritual--and in his children's future.

PRAVDA HITS 'PROVOCATIVE' VISIT TO PAKISTAN BY HUANG HUA

LD281419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": "A Provocative Visit"]

[Text] Islamabad--The visit to Pakistan by a high-ranking PRC delegation headed by Foreign Minister Huang Hua has finished. It was of an obviously provocative nature. The Chinese guests made a trip to the borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], visited camps for so-called "Afghan refugees" and held talks in Islamabad, at which the question of the situation in the region and also the prospects for increasing Chinese military aid to Pakistan were discussed.

As the press notes, the two sides expressed "complete unity of views" in their assessments of recent events in Afghanistan and their influence on the situation in the region.

This is not the first time Beijing has displayed its convergence with imperialist policy, which is hostile to the cause of peace and good neighborliness in Asia. This time such a display was laid on at the talks in Islamabad too. The Chinese visitor zealously sought guarantees that Pakistani territory will continue to be as widely available as a bridge-head for subversive activity against the DRA as it now is.

A decision alien to the Pakistani people's interests was also adopted on the question of military deliveries from China. As the newspaper DAWN reports, the Chinese side stated that Pakistan's arms requirements "will be fully satisfied." The scale of the forthcoming military deliveries can be judged if only from a statement by Huang Hua, who described Washington's commitments to grant Pakistan weapons worth \$400 million as "clearly insufficient."

The results of Huang Hua's visit show that China, in collusion with imperialist circles, would like to intimidate Pakistan with the mythical "Soviet threat" in order to enmesh it in military commitments and make it follow in the wake of its own hegemonist policy.

The provocative game around Pakistan is fraught with dangerous consequences. It is reinforcing tension in Asia and is a potential source of conflicts in the region.

REPORTAGE ON MASHEROV-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO HANOI

Departure for SRV

LD271004 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 27, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet--the parliament of the country--headed by Petr Masherov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, left for Hanoi today for an official visit. The delegation was invited by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Arrival in Hanoi

LD281622 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 28, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Masherov arrived here on an official visit today at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRV Truong Chinh and other officials.

Meeting With Truong Chinh

LD282123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, arrived in Hanoi today. On the same day, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam held a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRV stressed that sincere and firm relations of friendship and cooperation had become established between the two parties and countries. The signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty, he said, was an event of great historic significance that opened a new stage in the development of great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. In a reply speech, Comrade Masherov conveyed to the communists and working people of heroic Vietnam the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the great and loyal friend of the Vietnamese people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It gives us particular pleasure, said Petr Mironovich Masherov, to find ourselves in a circle of good friends on the threshold of noteworthy events--the 50th anniversary of the creation of Vietnam's Communist Party by Ho Chi Minh and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the SRV.

The Soviet people, Comrade Masherov stressed, will continue to support their Vietnamese brothers energetically and give them multifaceted aid, thereby strengthening their relations of indistructible friendship and cooperation. They stand resolutely on the side of the fraternal Lao people and are in complete solidarity with the long-suffering Kampuchean people and its only legal government, the People's Revolutionary Council.

VIETNAMESE HOLD TRIAL OF 'CHINESE SPIES'

LD251611 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Spies Sentenced"]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 January--A group of Chinese spies has stood trial on a charge of subversive activity in the border province of Lai Chau, VNA has reported.

As was established during the open trial, the group's ringleader--one (Tin Ko Lun), a Han by nationality--fled to China back in 1962. Then a few years later, having undergone appropriate training, returned to the commune of Giao Chan, where he knocked together a pro-Beijing espionage gang. This regularly sent people to China to hand over espionage information and receive instructions from the Chinese secret services. The group gave China information about the state of Vietnamese defenses on the Chinese border and the location of Vietnamese People's Army units.

On the eve of last year's February aggression the counterrevolutionary grouping devised a plan of action that included supplying the Chinese raiders with food and eliminating representatives of the people's power.

The court sentenced the ringleader and the members of the espionage group to various terms of imprisonment.

PHNOM PENH PARLEY SHOWS CONSTRUCTIVE INDOCHINA STANCE

LD280745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "On International Themes": "A Constructive Position"]

[Text] Democratic circles and the public in the countries of Southeast Asia are still discussing the meeting between the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam which ended in Phnom Penh the other day. The talks focused attention on questions concerning the strengthening of solidarity between the three countries of Indochina, their firm friendship and cooperation and the promotion of steps to establish normal and good-neighborly relations in the region.

Noting the successes which have been achieved by the countries of Indochina in their struggle against external and internal enemies, in a joint communique adopted in accordance with the results of the meeting the ministers stressed the need to continue to strengthen the three countries' combat solidarity, which is based on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty and on the principle of non-interference in other peoples' affairs. This solidarity, the communique points out, "was born of and tempered in the long struggle against the French colonialists, in the grim war against the U.S. aggressors, and now--in the struggle against the Beijing reactionaries who are colluding with imperialism."

After suffering a defeat in their efforts to establish their dominion in Indochina and to prevent the peoples of these countries from carrying out revolutionary transformations, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists are now doing their utmost to misrepresent and vilify the now irreversible trends in the development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [paragraph continues]

The propaganda organs of Beijing and Washington are fiercely slandering the policy pursued by these countries' people's governments and making hypocritical pronouncements about "little hegemonism," hoping thereby to conceal their own expansionist and great-power aspirations. Moreover, by extending the "psychological warfare" front Beijing and Washington plan to recruit other countries in the region--especially members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--as accomplices to their foul machinations. They are being intimidated by the alleged threat from the three countries of Indochina and military aid is literally being forced on them in return for the adoption of tough anti-Vietnamese stances.

The aim of the insinuations by imperialist and Beijing propaganda is obvious. They are designed to set some states in the region against others and to complicate relations between them in order to weaken them and to subordinate them individually to imperialist and PRC diktat. A splintered and politically and economically weak Southeast Asia, of which Indochina is an integral part, would suit perfectly the interests of both the United States, which is reluctant to accept the loss of its privileged position in the region, and of China, which dreams of asserting its dominion here.

Fully aware of the danger posed by the treacherous intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the countries of Indochina advocate turning the region, whose inhabitants number more than 300 million, onto a zone of peace and security. As is well known, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have repeatedly expressed their willingness to build relations in the region on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the refusal to use or threaten force, mutual noninterference in internal affairs and the settling of all disagreements by means of peaceful negotiation. Similar proposals are also contained in the communique on the meeting held between the foreign ministers, who expressed their governments' willingness to enter into negotiations and to sign bilateral nonaggression pacts with the governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma in order to "build a peaceful, independent, free, neutral, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia."

One is bound to agree that these are the aims which most fully accord the national interests not only of the peoples in this region but also of the peoples of Asia and throughout the world.

KAMPUCHEA REAFFIRMS READINESS TO ACCEPT AID

LD241302 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 24, TASS--The People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] reaffirmed its readiness to accept assistance from any international organisation and state if it has no political string attached and if it comes via the deep-sea port of Kompong Som, the river port of Phnom Penh and Pochentong Airport. This is said in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the PRK circulated here. It is stressed in the document that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has been making great efforts to restore communication lines and warehouses. Cargoes coming in to Kampuchea from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries and from international organisations are quickly and effectively distributed among the population. This fact is confirmed by many foreign delegations and guests who visited Kampuchea.

But the international reactionary forces with Beijing and Washington at the head are attempting to sabotage assistance to the Kampuchean people and make slanderous statements against the People's Revolutionary Government of Kampuchea.

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These provocative actions, the statement stresses, have for their aim to support the remnants of counterrevolutionary gangs and to discredit the actions of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea in distributing incoming aid. Such an approach is an attempt to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of the PRK, to encroach on its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

AAPSO DELEGATION REFUTES CHARGES REGARDING SOCIALIST AID

LD280909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "AAPSO Delegation's Appeal"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held 18 January at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries.

It was addressed by members of an AAPSO delegation who visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] to take part in the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people and proclamation of the PRK. They told of the situation in the country and the elimination of the consequences of the genocidal regime imposed from outside. The speakers refuted the lying fantasies of the Western press alleging that the aid coming into the PRK from the Socialist countries and international organizations is not reaching the Kampuchean people.

The press conference participants resolutely condemned the actions of Beijing, and also the United States and other Western countries that are supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which was overthrown by the people and was guilty of killing 3 million Kampucheans. They stressed that the process of building a new life in the country is irreversible and urged the governments of all peace-loving and progressive states to recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO LAO DEFENSE MINISTER

LD241227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Lao minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA].

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On the 31st anniversary of the LPLA I send to you and to Lao servicemen combat greetings and wholehearted congratulations on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf.

The LPLA, which under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party has traveled a glorious path of struggle for the freedom and independence of its motherland, stands vigilantly on guard of the Lao people's revolutionary gains.

I wish the servicemen of the LPLA further successes in combat and political training in the interests of insuring the reliable defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

With Communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

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E A S T E R N E U R O P E

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TITO RECOVERING FROM OPERATION, RETURNS TO WORK

LD291046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] AFP reports that it has been officially announced in Belgrade that President Tito of Yugoslavia has returned to his duties as head of state and party. Yugoslav newspapers have published photographs showing Comrade Tito receiving a number of the country's prominent statesmen. He received them in the hospital ward which has been fitted out as a working office. As is known, a few days ago Josip Broz Tito had his left leg amputated. He has recovered from the operation and now apparently feels well enough to resume his work.

BULGARIAN, CHILEAN CP HEADS BACK USSR AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD251405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Unity of Views"]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 22 January--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, met today with L. Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, who is in Bulgaria. During the conversation there was an exchange of views on certain topical questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

At the meeting the two communist parties voiced their determination to continue to struggle actively against the arms race and against anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at undermining international security and peaceful cooperation.

Also expressed were the solidarity of the Bulgarian and Chilean communists with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and their full support for the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the Afghan people.

RUSAKOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD280833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Sofia, 17 January--K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here today after taking part in a conference on questions of developing friendly relations through local CPSU and BCP party organs.

The guest was seen off at Sofia airport by BCP Central Committee secretaries D. Stanishev and G. Atanasov and BCP Central Committee executives. N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among the send-off party.

On the same day K.V. Rusakov arrived in Moscow. He was met at the airport by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, O.V. Bakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief, and also M. Marinov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Gromyko, Mladenov Luncheon Speeches

LD281203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Fraternal, Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] P. Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, arrived in Moscow 24 January on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest was met at the airfield by A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Talks between A. A. Gromyko and P. Mladenov began the same day.

Questions on the state and future development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations were discussed during the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and unity of views. The situation on the European Continent and in the Middle and Near East, and also certain other international problems relating to the struggle for detente and cooperation among states in the interests of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, were considered.

A. A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of P. Mladenov during which speeches were exchanged.

Welcoming the guest, A. A. Gromyko said: Meetings and consultations, the agreeing of positions and the coordination of actions have long been a firmly established part of the practice of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. They are traditionally held in an atmosphere of friendship and unity of views. I am convinced that the present talks, during which we intend to discuss certain questions of bilateral relations and urgent international problems, will also be fraternal in spirit.

Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is becoming increasingly rich in content with every year, with every day. The meetings between L. I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, the leaders of our parties and states, are of particular importance for further strengthening the fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian alliance in the interests of both countries' peoples and all forces of peace and socialism. Socialist internationalism in action--that is how L. I. Brezhnev defined the essence of our relations, which is displayed in truly every sphere of cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria cooperate closely with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, which is an efficient instrument for coordinating the socialist countries' foreign policy, reliably defends socialism's gains and is a mighty factor for peace and the people's security.

Throughout the 25 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence its members have put forward a whole series of most important proposals aimed at improving the international situation and insuring the security, freedom and independence of the peoples. As L. I. Brezhnev stressed recently in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, the main thing it has been possible to do is to break the tragic cycle: world war--brief respite of peace--world war again.

However, imperialist circles are not abandoning their attempts to spur on the arms race in a desire for military superiority, to impose their will on other states and to place obstacles in the peoples' path to independence and social progress.

It is precisely this that is the reason for the exacerbation of international tension recently. The wave of shameless slander and falsehood about events in Afghanistan is merely a means of diverting attention from the subversive, aggressive actions of imperialist circles and hegemonists in the Middle East and South Asia and sowing doubts about the policy of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. That is a well-worn device capable of fooling few people, except those who themselves give little thought to the reasons for particular events.

The various kinds of falsehoods circulated recently regarding the Soviet Union's supposedly evil intentions with regard to Iran have essentially the same underlying reasons. The Soviet press has already refuted these falsehoods repeatedly. The source from which they originate has also been named.

Everything would seem to be clear here. However, the anti-Soviet fabrications are still current and are obviously in demand.

This is happening, it must plainly be said, not least because some people in Iran itself are interested in circulating them.

We would like to believe that falsehoods manufactured by imperialist special services will not be current in neighboring and friendly Iran. Only the enemies of Iran and of good Soviet-Iranian relations are interested in their circulation.

The Soviet Union's attitude to the national liberation movement in general and that of the east's peoples in particular is well known. In the very first days of our state the Soviet Government adopted a historic document--an appeal to all working Muslims in Russia and the East, in which V. I. Lenin said: "You yourselves must be masters of your country. You have the right to be that because your destiny is in your own hands." Our country firmly follows this Leninist policy course.

The actions taken recently by imperialist reaction are adversely affecting the situation in Europe. By adopting plans to produce new types of American nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe the NATO countries are trying to resurrect the "position of strength" policy. Some people would obviously like to nullify a whole decade of detente and replace the Helsinki spirit by the cold war spirit.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact will with the utmost determination defend everything positive created over the years through states' collective efforts to consolidate security and develop peaceful cooperation in Europe. They will seek to insure that detente remains the leading trend in international relations as a whole. Of course, they will also be able to stand up for their own interests and repeal any encroachments on socialist gains.

It is more important than ever today to implement consistently and persistently our coordinated foreign policy course, which accords with the vital interests of all the world's peoples.

In his reply speech P. Mladenov noted that now, on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, mankind is once again reaching the conviction that the world is developing as the brilliant strategist of proletarian revolution predicted. The change in the correlation of forces on a global scale in favor of social progress and peace is an irreversible process. The revolutionary renewal of the world continues and progressive forces and the national liberation movements are achieving more and more new successes. Whatever efforts reactionaries may make, the course of world history cannot be stopped--mankind is steadily marching toward its bright future.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, P. Mladenov said, 1979 has been a successful step forward in fulfilling the 11th BCP Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society. Following the party's line under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people, united and cohesive, are working with optimism and daring in the last year of the 5-year plan, whose results will be a firm basis for the next, 8th 5-Year Plan and the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress. The new heights of communist building reached by the Soviet people gladden us and strengthen our optimism.

For more than 35 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have unshakably and indissolubly been traveling a common path--the path of socialism and communism; they have identical goals, they are guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and they build their relations on the principles of socialist internationalism. The friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty is the firm, immutable basis of these relations. A decisive role in their development is played by the BCP and CPSU, their Leninist central committees and the leaders of our parties and states--Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Each meeting between them represents powerful new impetus in strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

In Sofia in January 1979 L. I. Brezhnev said that Bulgarian-Soviet relations "have always been an example of socialist internationalism in action." But never before have they been so broad, all-embracing and all-pervasive. With every passing year the course of comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR is deepened, yields fruitful results and makes new qualitative changes not only in Bulgarian-Soviet relations but also in the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. "Our party and state leadership," Todor Zhivkov declared recently, "our party and our people regard rapprochement with the Soviet Union as the only correct path for Bulgaria for decades and centuries to come."

The process of expanding and deepening the cohesion and unity between the socialist community countries has continued in recent years. The fraternal socialist states' energetic coordinated actions caused substantial positive changes in international relations in the seventies and resulted in the turn away from confrontation toward detente. The USSR, CPSU and L. I. Brezhnev himself had a primary, exceptional role in achieving these wonderful results. For all honest people the Soviet Union has been and is the motive force for progressive changes in the world, the guarantee of the people's security and independence, the stronghold of peace and security on earth and the champion of international cooperation.

Along with the other fraternal countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making a constructive contribution to developing good-neighborly relations and cooperation and consolidating peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

But the positive trends in international development have met with fierce opposition from the enemies of peace and progress--the imperialists and Maoists, who have created a common bloc based on anti-Sovietism, hegemonism and reaction.

In the last 2 months their attempts have been particularly intensive. NATO has responded to the peace initiatives from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries by increasing military budgets and taking the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on our continent. In this connection it must be absolutely clear to the NATO countries that we socialist countries will never allow talks with us to be held from a position of strength.

Through their interference in the internal affairs of a number of countries imperialist forces have shown that they have not changed their nature. Afghanistan is the most recent example in this regard. When the Soviet Union responded to the legitimate request of Afghanistan's sovereign government and, in complete accordance with international law, helped it defend its country from foreign interference, the imperialists and reactionaries tried to ascribe their own sins to others. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answer to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions were a fitting rebuke to imperialist and reactionary circles for their fierce anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign. The words of the leader of the land of the soviets rang with firmness, confidence, tranquillity and optimism.

The foreign policy of the USSR, Bulgaria and all the socialist community countries is principles and consistent. Our interests and the interests of all peoples demand the continuation of the detente course, the preservation of the values of Helsinki, the adoption of effective disarmament measures and the preservation of peace and security on earth. That is socialism's strategic goal. In order to achieve it we will act still more actively and cohesively in the year of the 25th anniversary jubilee of our political and defensive alliance--the Warsaw Pact.

The luncheon was attended by: K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Ministry;

On the Bulgarian side, by the officials accompanying the Bulgarian foreign minister.

Joint Communiqué

LD281523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "On Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was on a visit to the Soviet Union from 24 to 26 January 1980 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and P. Mladenov, which took place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and coincidence of views. Aspects of the state and further development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations were examined, as well as a number of international problems directly relating to the intensification of the struggle for the strengthening of peace, detente and cooperation between states.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the steady development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of Marxist-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full accordance with the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The great importance of regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, in determining the main directions and specific paths towards further extending co-operation in the field of bilateral relations and agreement of positions on matters of international life, was stressed.

The sides confirmed their resolve to continue strengthening in every possible way the unity, unshakeable union and cohesion between states of the socialist community, to increase the effectiveness of cooperation between fraternal countries within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, which acts as a dependable base for securing their safety and a major factor in the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During their discussion of topical international problems, the sides noted that the world situation had been complicated of late through the fault of imperialistic forces, and above all certain circles in the United States who have adopted a course aimed at spiraling the arms race conducting a policy of blackmail and threats of using force, crude violation of international treaties and agreements, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the undermining of detente and heightening of tension in the world. The essence of this course was convincingly revealed in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent.

The decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles, adopted by the NATO Council session in December 1979, under pressure from the United States, runs counter to the aims and meaning of the policy of detente, is directed against the bases of European security, and is calculated to achieve military superiority over the socialist states and to carry on talks with them from a position of strength.

With this decision, NATO has disrupted talks on the matter of medium-range nuclear weapons, which were proposed by the Soviet Union and upheld by all Warsaw Pact member-states, and is making them impossible unless the decision is rescinded or an official decision is made to stop its implementation.

The United States's declared intention to force the creation of large new forces for military interference in Asia and other regions of the world and to set up new military bases in various countries is a direct challenge to the security of young liberated states and to peoples striving to put an end to the remnants of colonialism and racism and build their life according to their own judgment.

The ministers expressed the resolve of their states to continue persistently and consistently conducting a course aimed at strengthening peace, detente and disarmament and doing everything needed to consolidate and multiply the positive results achieved in the field of relaxation of tension and international cooperation.

They noted the need for increased efforts in the cause of consolidating peace and detente on the European Continent on the basis of the principles and accords embodied in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It was stressed that in present conditions the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is acquiring particular importance and even greater topicality and the desire was expressed to promote in every way preparations on a bilateral and multilateral basis for the speediest convocation of such a conference.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria also stressed the need for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the European conference to be prepared for carefully and held in a constructive spirit and they affirmed their readiness together with other interested countries to promote its success in the interests of strengthening security and developing cooperation on the European Continent.

The sides declared their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has proclaimed its unswerving desire to develop friendly relations with all states and above all with its neighbors, and strictly to observe international treaties and agreements and the principles and aims of the UN Charter. They expressed firm support for the efforts by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan people to defend the country's national independence and territorial integrity and the gains of the Saur revolution. The continuing aggressive actions against Afghanistan from without must be totally ceased.

The sides come out decisively against the policy of threats and blackmail and of whipping up tension pursued by the United States in the Middle East region and against any forms of pressure, whether economic or military, put on Iran. The real threat to Iran is posed not by the actions of Iran but by the actions of the United States, which has concentrated its warships and other types of armed forces on a dangerous scale near Iran.

The sides consider that the bilateral American-Iranian dispute should be settled by peaceful means without the demonstration or use of force.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria value highly and support the initiatives by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are aimed at developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the countries of Southeast Asia and at strengthening peace and security in that region. They insist on the cessation of interference by imperialist and hegemonist forces in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples.

Certain other topical international problems were also examined, and full coincidence of views on them was stated.

The sides noted the usefulness of regular mutual meetings and consultations and expressed the intention to continue them in the future.

BULGARIA, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON 1980 TRADE TURNOVER

LD280835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1980, which will total more than R6.6 billion and will considerably exceed the volume of trade turnover last year, was signed in Moscow 17 January.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and K. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, was present at the signing.

PRAVDA NOTES FRENCH SOCIALISTS 'SHIFT TO RIGHT'

LD281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

["Commentator's Column" by Yuriy Kharlanov: "A Backward Step"]

[Text] Paris--The main item on the agenda of the recent French Socialist Party (PS) national conference was the discussion of the program document which has come to be known as the "Socialist Plan." It was drawn up by a commission specially set up by the party leadership. This document is seen as the future PS candidate's election platform for the 1981 presidential election.

The draft document submitted by the leadership was adopted with minor amendments. The PS did not name its presidential candidate, although it seems logically, that this will be party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand. The Paris press attributes this to an exacerbation of contradictions between the party's basic nucleus and people from Michel Rocard's grouping who were pushed out of the PS leading organs at the Metz congress.

The French papers note that the present majority in the PS leadership, while opposing M. Rocard's personal claim, has clearly digested many of the theses advanced by his group. The primary indication of this is the content of the program document adopted at the conference. It confirms a departure from many of the provisions of the French leftwing forces' common program signed in 1972 and it gambles on attempting to weaken the influence of the French Communist Party, the Socialists' recent partner in the leftwing alliance.

This shift can very clearly be seen in the document's foreign policy sections. Its authors echo the fabrications of American and Beijing propaganda about USSR "expansionism." Although they state their intention to support detente and disarmament, all the PS leaders' recent actions clearly contradict this declaration. The PS has refused to join the struggle against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and a number of its figures have become active in the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign mounted in the West in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Analyzing the changes in the PS strategy and tactics, many local commentators are now writing about its "shift to the right."

Of course, to fathom out why this had happened is a matter for the French Socialists. But already many ordinary party members are expressing concern at the PS return to the decrepit dogmas of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. They rightly say that shifts of this kind have never done anything but harm to the PS and the French people as a whole.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SAKHAROV'S DETENTION

LD251932 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Italian ambassador in Moscow, Macotta, has forwarded to the Soviet Foreign Ministry a letter by President Pertini, sent to Brezhnev, to protest the arrest and enforced residence of Nobel Prize-winner Andrey Sakharov. It has been learned from circles at the Italian Foreign Ministry that the Soviet authorities registered Pertini's initiative, defining it as a [words indistinct] gross interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO SYRIA

Gromyko Speech at Dinner

LD271844 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 27, TASS--Follows the speech which Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave at a dinner given by the Syrian leadership here today.

First of all, Andrey Gromyko said, allow me to thank you for the warm welcome accorded to us and the kind words addressed to the Soviet Union.

Our arrival in Damascus and the talks with the leaders of friendly Syria confirm the reliability of the functioning of the time-tested and quite well adjusted mechanism of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Of special importance in this cause are meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Hafiz Al-Asad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of Syria. The meetings make a basic contribution to the determination of the common direction of the development of Soviet-Syrian relations and to the strengthening of friendship between our countries.

The talks which began today confirmed that in the present complicated international situation, too, there exists a broad similarity of the Soviet Union's and Syria's views on the developments in the world and that their positions on major international problems are identical or close. We are glad that Syria is in the front ranks of those countries which issue a resolute rebuff to the U.S. attempts to turn the development of international relations from detente back to the cold war, to the attempts to dictate its will to other states and peoples.

Lately Washington decided to resort to a step which it apparently considers the apex of inventiveness. It in every way emphasises that it is a bosom friend of the Moslem world and constantly points its finger to the Soviet Union in an attempt to instill the thought that the peace-loving socialist country is ostensibly an enemy of Islam in general and of Iran, in particular. In other words, it is an attempt to set the Moslem world against the USSR and other socialist states.

This strategem devised in Washington is a gross deception. The one who resorts to it apparently reasons in this way: If one is to put forward a false version it must be done in a large scale. But because of that, deception will not become the truth, regardless of whether deception is small or big.

Here are questions which arise in this connection:

Who has been overtly holding an anti-Arab stand for twelve years already in an attempt to consolidate Israel's hold upon the lands which it seized from the Arabs? This is done by the USA. This is the U.S. administration's line. The Camp David deal which is traitorous with regard to the Arabs only accentuates this, since Egypt on the whole found itself attached to the U.S.-Israeli chariot in the affairs of foreign policy, particularly policy concerning the Middle East.

Who has deprived almost four million Palestinian Arabs of lands and homes, who left them without a piece of bread and made them experience enormous suffering?

Who interferes with the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and first of all the right to establish an independent state of their own? This is being done by Israel with Washington's blessing and active support.

Who is now negotiating with a view to attaching the West Bank of the Jordan River to Israel which illegally occupies that area? This is being done by the USA and Israel which keep in their grip Egypt and its president who obediently does as they wish.

Who exposed himself openly as an enemy of the entire Iranian people and treats with disregard this ancient and industrious people with a view to making them bow to imperialist oil monopolies? This is being done by Washington which openly and grossly displays hostility to everything which is revered by the Iranians who are well aware that imperialism and the U.S. predatory policy are their sworn enemy.

Most lately Washington decided as if to forget about the question of the U.S. hostages in Tehran in an attempt to divert the attention of the Iranians from U.S. gross threats and pressure including that by concentrating its naval task forces near the Iranian shores. At the same time attempts are being made to stir up hostile sentiments among Iranians with regard to the Soviet Union by resorting to all sorts of falsehoods as to concentration of Soviet troops near Iran's northern borders. This device is being used rudely and unceremoniously.

Who now sheds more tears, produced at the same U.S. political laboratory, for Amin who had annihilated thousands of Afghan patriots including Moslems and noted Islamic clergy? This is being done in Washington. They in Washington do not find a single kind word for the present Afghan leadership which flung open the doors of prisons and freed many thousands of religious figures, members of working intelligentsia, workers and peasants.

Well, it is rather difficult for Washington to make the Moslem world believe in imperialists' good intentions with regard to the Islamic world--the Moslem states, believe in their yarns about the Soviet Union's ill designs concerning Islam and Moslem countries. It is a matter of common knowledge that people's religious beliefs are profoundly respected in the Soviet Union and this is sealed by the constitution of the Soviet state. Each person who objectively appraises the developments in the world and the policies of states sees that the Soviet Union is a true friend of the Arabs, a true friend of all Islamic peoples.

Another false version launched from Washington's foreign-policy office also merits attention. It is being alleged that the Soviet Union is making every effort to reach the shores of warm south seas. The Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are specially mentioned in this connection: The Soviet Union allegedly dreams of reaching their warm waters. The makers of this falsehood have not warm but fervid imagination indeed. By the way, the makers of the falsehood--whether they know about it or not--resorted, actually to plagiarism, since this false version had been resorted to repeatedly. The Nazis had resorted to it as well. This is a trite coin. But apparently to those who do not limit themselves in spreading slander against the Soviet Union, particularly in connection with the events in Afghanistan, all coins will do.

However, people now know well who really covets other people's lands and waters, who concentrates the navy at a distance of many thousands of miles from the U.S. shores, has and sets up new military bases thousands of kilometres away from the USA, including those in the Indian Ocean.

By what right, the USA keeps by force its military base in Cuba's territory contrary to the Cuban Government's demand for the removal of the base from the Cuban territory?

This question is particularly appropriate in connection with Washington's insinuations concerning the sending of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request for rendering assistance in repelling outside aggression. The USA and those who make the foreign policy of that country can say nothing convincing in defence of their militarist predatory policy.

A brilliant and profound analysis of that policy and the latest steps of the U.S. administration in matters of Soviet-U.S. relations was given in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions posed by a PRAVDA correspondent. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stated, will consistently pursue the peaceful course in foreign affairs, pursue the policy aimed at strengthening peace and easing international tension. At the same time it will not allow anyone to encroach upon its legitimate rights and do damage to the legitimate interests of our country, its allies and friends. No one can make our country, our people and the Leninist party swerve off this road.

Full credit must be given to the progressive Arab countries which immediately saw where a real threat comes from. In this connection we are pointing with satisfaction to the decisions of the recent conference in Damascus of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries--participants in the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The conference's decisions are an explicit reply to those who count on undermining relations of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries and on making them forget that it was exactly the Soviet Union that more than once came to their aid when a threat really overshadowed them and that it consistently supports the struggle of Arab countries and peoples for the restoration of their legitimate rights, for a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union's policy in Middle East affairs remains unchanged. On behalf of the Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev personally I want to assure that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible for Soviet-Syrian relations to grow stronger and develop along the upward line. We shall continue to support in every way the struggle of Syria and other Arab countries which come out for the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I propose a toast to the health of the President of Syria Comrade Al-Asad, to the health of Comrade Khaddam and the Syrian friends who are present here, to the further development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

Khaddam Speech at Dinner

LD272045 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 27, TASS--Speaking at a dinner here today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Syria, said:

Your visit to Syria within the framework of strong relations between our countries is taking place at a time when the international situation becomes complicated and there is an increasing onslaught on the Arab nation on the part of the Israeli-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance the participants in which implement their plans to eliminate the Palestinian problem and consolidate Israel's occupation of the Arab territories.

The goals of that anti-Arab plan have been clear to us ever since As-Sadat began betraying the Arab nation. The goals are, in particular, to restore imperialism's political, military and economic positions and dominance in our area and then in the "Third World", and to undermine its peoples' gains achieved as a result of long and persistent struggle, and first of all their independence and development along the lines of progress.

While Zionism and imperialism together with the Egyptian regime seek to undermine the Arab liberation movement, to eliminate the Palestinian problem and consolidate their occupation, they to the same extent seek to bring about tension in international relations again, to put an end to the stage of international detente and restore the policy of creation of military bases and interference in the affairs of nations and peoples of the planet.

The first place in the plans of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and the Egyptian regime is undoubtedly occupied by the desire to aggravate relations between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union. That would enable those forces to achieve several goals. Firstly, deprive the Arabs of their friend which has invariably supported Arab countries in their struggle against the Israeli aggression and in other affairs. Secondly, encircle the Soviet Union and undermine its prestige in Third-World countries. That would enable imperialism to draw them into its orbit and undermine their independence and progress.

What else can explain the present campaign of imperialist, Zionist circles and the As-Sadat regime against the Soviet Union, during which they exaggerate the events in Afghanistan, knowing well that the one who is for Islam should not give a tremendous aid to Israel which occupies the city of Jerusalem which is sacred to the Moslems, and drives the people of Palestine away from their land, occupies the Arab territories and sows destruction in Lebanon's south.

The one who encourages the Israeli aggression by giving aid and support to it should figure in the list of the enemies of Islam and the Moslems.

Islam has been and will always remain a movement hostile to yoke, colonialism and oppression. In this content it is of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist character.

The voices that are heard in some states which came out against the Moslems both in our area and in other parts of the world and for long years practised colonial dominance over Islamic countries, and now display "care" for Islam while rendering support and aid to Israel and threatening the Islamic state of Iran with an armed aggression and economic blockade--those voices are hostile to Islam, the Moslems and all the forces of freedom and progress.

We set our attitude to the present onslaught by the forces of Zionism and imperialism. Our reply to that onslaught has been and will always be the understanding that we do not place on the same footing a friend that is on our side and the one who sides with our enemy. We refuse to place on the same footing the Soviet Union--a true friend of the Arabs--and any other force or state which gives support and aid to the Israeli enemy. The attempts to distract the Arabs' attention from their main problem will not be crowned with success.

The main task of the Arabs is to struggle against Israel in Palestine and on Arab lands and to regain their territories and restore the rights of the people of Palestine.

The Arab nation's main contradiction is contradiction with the enemy which occupies our land and drives away our people, as well as with the enemy's friends and allies and not with the friend that is on our side and renders assistance to us.

The talks which we held today and which are to be continued tomorrow again confirm the depth of friendship between our countries and peoples and will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening and development of our relations.

I welcome you again and wish you a good stay in our country. Allow me to salute the friendship between Syria and the USSR, salute Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and you, comrade minister.

Meeting With Officials

LD281932 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 28, TASS--A meeting took place here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and representatives of the leadership of the Syrian Communist Party (SCP); Yusif Paysal, deputy general secretary of the SCP Central Committee and other members of the Political Bureau of the SCP CC.

The comradely conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The sides noted high level and close character of contacts between the CPSU and the SCP.

Meeting With 'Arafat

LD282026 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 28, TASS--Today, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received in Damascus Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat.

Andrey Gromyko stated the consistent solidarity of the Soviet Union with the Arab people of Palestine in its struggle against imperialist aggression, the capitulatory course and the anti-Arab policy of separate deals. The Soviet Union will continue to support the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his sincere appreciation to the Soviet Union for the disinterested assistance and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

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Departure for Home

LD291016 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 29, TASS--After ending his official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, left Damascus. At the airport he was seen off by 'Abd al-Qader Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy prime minister of the SAR and other officials.

Arrival in Moscow

LD291326 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, returned to Moscow today. He was in Damascus on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic.

BANI SADR DECLARED WINNER IN IRANIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD281924 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 28, TASS--The final results of the presidential election in Iran have become known here. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Iran, nearly 76 percent of the votes were casts for Bani Sadr.

Bani Sadr was born in 1933. He received an economic education and started his political activity in the 1950's. Since 1973, he lived in emigration in France. In the present government of Iran, Bani Sadr has the post of the minister of economy and finance.

Tehran News Conference

LD281200 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Iran the minister of economy and finance, Bani Sadr, who, according to a preliminary count won the overwhelming majority of votes at the country's first presidential elections held last Friday, has given a news conference in Tehran. The U.S.-Iranian crisis, he said, could be resolved if the United States renounced its policy of hegemonism and interference in Iran's domestic affairs. Bani Sadr said he stood for an independent and united Iran.

BEIRUT DAILY CITED ON CIA PLANS TO 'ELIMINATE' IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

LD290925 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general headline: "The CIA Is Preparing To Kill Khomeyni"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 January--In plans worked out in Washington for a "settlement" to the Iranian-American conflict the main role is assigned to the CIA, the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes. The United States, the newspaper notes, believes that the initial cause of the outbreak and development of the conflict was not indignation on the part of the Iranian people's masses at the pro-American course of the shah's regime and its anti-popular policy but only the confrontation between the former shah and Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution. This is why Washington sees a way out of the situation which has arisen primarily in the elimination of Khomeyni and also of the shah.

According to observers, ASH-SHA'B notes, these plans are being elaborated with President J. Carter's personal consent.

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It is no secret, ASH-SHA'B writes, that CIA representatives in certain Islamic countries are studying various ways of eliminating the Iranian religious leader. The CIA has worked out a special program for hunting Khomeyni. As well as implementing that program, the newspaper goes on, other ways of removing Khomeyni are also being considered, in particular introducing an agent into his immediate entourage who would then be entrusted with the task of physically eliminating Khomeyni.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST 'ALLIES' SUPPORT OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CALL

ID251302 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 25 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Washington, January 25, TASS--The Israeli Embassy in Washington said on Thursday that Israeli Prime Minister Begin supports the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, which is sought by the U.S. administration and has turned to the Israeli Olympic Committee with a call for supporting his stance. This is no big gain for Washington striving to use the world Olympic games as small change in its political gambling. It is precisely the regimes, which have compromised themselves in the international arena, that are in a hurry to back Washington's position. Tel Aviv's aggressive policy in the Middle East, the flouting by the Israeli occupiers of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine have unlimited support of the United States and now in gratitude for it, the Israeli leaders are readily joining Washington's act of vengeance to bring into sports the methods and tactics of political gangsterism.

The U.S.-Israeli anti-Olympic camp has been joined by the governments of Oman and Saudi Arabia, whose regimes and finance are known to have completely merged with U.S. capital. The wish to boycott the Olympic games has been declared by representatives of the As-Sadat regime notorious for singing in unison for some time with Tel Aviv and Washington. These are, perhaps, all the "allies" in this dirty and inglorious venture of the White House.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY LINOWITZ HOLDS TALKS WITH EGYPT'S KHALIL

ID281818 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 28 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Cairo, January 28, TASS--The U.S. President's special representative at the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" Solomon Linowitz has begun his voyage of Middle Eastern countries. He came again to the region on the instruction of the White House to "enliven" that separate bargaining, which is under way behind the back of the Arab people of Palestine. Last night Washington's emissary held in Cairo negotiations with Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt M. Khalil. Though their content is kept secret, the commentators are inclined to believe that the American diplomat's efforts in the course of the current mission are concentrated on attempts to broaden the number of participants in the "autonomy" negotiations, to draw into them Palestinian representatives. Without changing the anti-Palestinian essence of the "autonomy" plan, the United States, Egypt and Israel seek to camouflage it in a way so as to mislead the Palestinians and to incline some hesitating elements from among them to participation in realization of the Camp David agreements. The insidious aims of the parties to the separate deal are, however, no secret to the Palestinian Arabs. The day before S. Linowitz' mission began, the Palestinian leaders of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip reaffirmed once again that they categorically turn down the puppet "autonomy" plan and called for boycotting any contacts with the American emissary.

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FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON SAKHAROV SITUATION

Censure of Sakharov

LD281848 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

["In the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences considered the question of the anti-social activities of Academician Andrey Sakharov.

The Presidium pointed out that Academician Andrey Sakharov, notwithstanding the reprimand by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, continues activities directed towards undermining the Soviet system, towards virtual counteraction to the Soviet Union's policy of peace, the struggle for limiting arms, for relaxation of international tensions, the policy which enjoys the support of Soviet scientists and all Soviet people.

Sakharov embarked upon the path of direct approval of the policy of the most reactionary, aggressive imperialist circles such as, for example, Senator Jackson in the USA, which objectively facilitated the limitation of Western countries' scientific and economic contacts with the Soviet Union, and created ground for anti-Soviet activity abroad.

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences censured Academician Sakharov's actions directed against the interests of our country and the Soviet people, actions helping the heightening of international tensions and denigrating the lofty title of Soviet scientist.

Yelena Sakharov Comment

LD281958 London BBC Television Network in English 1920 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mrs Yelena Sakharov has suddenly returned to Moscow from Gorkiy with a statement from her husband Andrey Sakharov who was exiled there last week. Through her he accused the Soviet Union of planning more repressions in Russian and further adventures abroad.

Sakharov Exile

DW291015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Report by Moscow correspondent Leo Wieland: "The Strange Exile of Civil Rights Advocate Sakharov"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 January--The last telegram from Gorkiy: "Sunshine, frost, we are taking walks," does not read like news from the Gulag Archipelago. A Boyar, who was not liked in the Kremlin and who was therefore sent to the country for some time, could have written that long before the October Revolution. The sender, Andrey Sakharov, as is shown by some strange things since his expulsion from Moscow, is being treated quite differently from some nameless person who must go to his place of deportation in Siberia after having been sentenced.

So far not much is known about the exact way in which the prominent civil rights advocate lives in the Volga town located 400 kilometers east of Moscow. The following, however, seems certain: The Sakharovs have 3 rooms at their disposal in a 5-room apartment, other persons living in the remaining rooms. The address is known and the Sakharovs are known in Gorkiy. They have friends in the industrial town with its numerous scientific institutes. A job had been offered to Sakharov in Gorky before.

If a ban of contacts was the intention of those authorities that have sent the physicist to the area that is banned to foreigners, the isolation seems imperfect. Personally, through his wife or third persons Sakharov sent messages that arrived in Moscow. Yelena Bonner could announce via telephone her return to Moscow because she was not concerned by the expulsion. Family members said in Moscow on Friday that they were trying to obtain railway tickets to Gorkiy. As Soviet citizens they are permitted to go to Gorkiy. They wanted to bring "books, food and a few warm things" there.

The Sakharov case so far is pending. Official circles said in Moscow that it was not intended to have Sakharov face trial. That was said first by Palin, Central Committee deputy chief of the International Information Department, in an interview with the magazine STERN. His statement was confirmed on Friday upon request by Palin's deputy Vitaliy Kobysh. He said: "Due to humanitarian reasons and with consideration for his earlier merits, Sakharov will not be charged."

It is uncertain, however, whether this will be the last word in this affair. After all, the government paper IZVESTIYA had carried accusations that have entailed trials in comparable cases and long prison terms for the accused. It seems so far that not so much the juridical side of the affair is important but much rather the political. Several options exist in Moscow, including the one that Sakharov will be used as a symbolic figure in the dispute with the United States. Some people in Moscow still remember the message of U.S. President Carter addressed to Sakharov: "I wish you well." And the assumption that Sakharov's expulsion must be seen in connection with the series of American sanctions against the Soviet Union is quite plausible. Escalation or calming down of Soviet-American relations is likely to have an effect on the fate of the professor in Gorkiy.

So far Sakharov's membership in the Academy of Sciences has been untouched. Probes have been made in the past aimed at finding out whether a two-thirds majority could be achieved for the expulsion of the physicist. Word is that there was a negative result, also recently.

LETTER FROM USSR PROTESTS ARREST OF VIKTOR NEKIPELOV

DW281425 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26/27 Jan 80 p 1 DW

["A Letter from Russia to DIE WELT"]

[Text] Permit me to thank you for having made available the pages of your paper for an appeal of Viktor Nekipelov. As his close friend I am taking the liberty to thank you because he is deprived of this ability since he has been arrested by the KGB on 7 December 1979.

"Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they will be satisfied.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall reach mercy.

"Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for they shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." (Matth. 5,6,7 and 10)

Viktor Nekipelov, the author of numerous essays, reportages and articles, among them "Stalin in the Bus," that was printed in your paper (WELT of 31 August 1979) appealed several times to the Western public and the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany with open letters in defense of political prisoners in the USSR.

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These letters had a wide echo and caused great attention for the fates of Yevgeniy Busininnikov, Mikhail Kukobaka, Eduard Kuleshov and many others.

Now it is necessary for Viktor Nekipelov himself to be defended against the Soviet courts of injustice.

Esteemed chief editor, since your paper apparently belongs to the most widely published and less preoccupied publications of the Federal Republic of Germany, I approach you with the request to print this letter in your paper urging your fellow citizens to take part in the fate of Viktor Nekipelov and to alleviate his fate.

He is a poet, translator, prosaist and publicist, member of the Helsinki Group in Moscow, member of the Pen Club, a person of high moral standards, a good citizen and a humanitarian.

In one of his reportages "The Graveyard and the Defeated," he reports with bitterness about the desecration and poor conditions of graveyards of German prisoners of war in Vladimirschina (Vladimirsk area, east of Moscow). Viktor was sad about the forgotten soldiers buried in far away wilderness whose guiltiness consisted in the fact that they were born in Germany and not in Russia.

But one says: "The dead feel no shame."

Only a person of great manliness, of a high feeling for the duties of citizen, can stand up in defense of the "conquerors" in a country where a great part of the populace has been educated to hate the Hitlerite invaders and has learned to consider the terms fascist and German as identical.

Viktor Nekipelov is 51 years old; he has three children with two of them of school age. He completed two higher educations, pharmacy and literature. Because of his conviction he has spent 2 years in a concentration camp. One of the accusations he had been charged with before are poems written by him that appeared in the collection "Anesthesia."

Viktor has approached state authorities several times, requesting together with his family an exit permit from the USSR and announcing renunciation of his Soviet state citizenship. State authorities refused to grant him the right to emigrate "for reasons of state interest."

The "state interest" was demonstrated by Nekipelov's imprisonment in a cell of the Vladimir Prison for particularly dangerous criminals, which is one of the most terrible USSR prisons.

Viktor must expect 10 years of imprisonment and deportation.

Only permanent and dogged efforts for Viktor Nekipelov's defense could help alleviate his fate. I am approaching the citizens of free Germany with the request of doing this.

Feliks Serebrov, 119361 Moscow/USSR, 27 Ozernaya Street, Apartment 109.

GURIY MARCHUK APPOINTED AS KIRILLIN'S REPLACEMENT

LD281408 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--Academician Guriy Marchuk was appointed today deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

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He replaced Vladimir Kirillin, who was relieved of his posts in accordance with his request.

Guriy Marchuk is a well-known Soviet mathematician, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, chairman of the Academy's Siberian Branch. In one of the two chambers of Soviet parliament--the Soviet of Nationalities-- he heads the Commission for Science and Technology. He is alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Guriy Marchuk is 54 years old.

KISELEV ADDRESSES SARANSK MEETING ON MORDOVIAN JUBILEE

LD280903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Festivities in Mordovia"]

[Excerpt] Saransk, 10 January--The cities and villages of Mordovia, which is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the autonomous republic's formation, are in festive array. A ceremonial session of the party obkom and Supreme Soviet of the Mordovian ASSR today was devoted to this date.

T. Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session and, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the Mordovian working people on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the autonomous republic. To stormy applause from those assembled he conveyed wholehearted congratulations and best wishes from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Official Greetings

LD280905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Mordovskiy CPSU Obkom, the Mordovian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and the entire population of Soviet Mordovia on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Mordovian ASSR and the conferment of the Order of the October Revolution on it.

The Great October Socialist Revolution and Soviet power ridded the Mordovian people of social and national oppression for ever and opened up for them, as for all working people of Russia, broad opportunities for rapid progress in economic and political life.

Under the Communist Party's leadership Mordovia's working people have traveled a great and glorious path. They actively participated in the struggle to establish and consolidate Soviet power, in the creation and development of a socialist economy and culture, in the rout of the German fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War years and in building a developed socialist society.

Thanks to the selfless fraternal help of the great Russian people and all the peoples of our homeland, over the years of Soviet power Mordovia has been transformed into one of the country's industrially developed economic regions. Modern enterprises in the electrical engineering, instrument making, machine building, chemical and a number of other sectors of industry have been built here. Agriculture is developing dynamically and a large amount of capital construction is underway. The culture and everydaylife of Mordovia's population has changed radically. Skilled cadres have emerged among the working class and national intelligentsia, and literature and art have been developed. The working people's material well-being is growing steadily.

Soviet Mordovia's achievements are convincing evidence of the great life force of the socialist social and state system and of the party and government's constant concern for the all-round development of all the USSR's nations and nationalities, and are the result of intensive creative work by labor collectives in implementing economic and social development plans.

The Mordovian ASSR working people are greeting the republic's 50th anniversary in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. By their selfless struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and improve production efficiency and work quality they are demonstrating unshakable loyalty to the Communist Party and our great socialist homeland.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that, under the leadership of the CPSU and its combat detachment--the Mordovskaya Oblast Party Organization--the republic's working people will continue to actively struggle for the further development of the economy and culture and make a weighty contribution to the great cause of building communism and will greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth with new labor successes.

Long live the Mordovian ASSR!

Long live our great homeland, the USSR!

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path toward the victory of communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers.

MINSK PARTY OFFICIAL BECOMES GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN

LD251645 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 12 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Text] On 11 January a session of the Minsk City Soviet was held. It discussed a report on the work of the city soviet Standing Commission for Industry, Transport and Communications. It also examined an organizational question. S.M. Lukashevich was released from his duties as chairman of the Minsk Gorispolkom in connection with his transfer to other work. G.S. Tarazevich, who previously worked as second secretary of the Minsk Belorussian CP Gorkom, was elected chairman of the Minsk Gorispolkom.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZIMYANIN SPEECH TO VORONEZH VOTERS

LD281341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Indestructible Unity; Voters' Meeting with M. V. Zimyanin"]

[Text] The preparations for the union and autonomous republic supreme soviet and local soviet elections are a graphic demonstration of the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and the unbreakable unity of the party and people.

A meeting between the voters of Zheleznodorzhnyy Electoral Okrug and Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took place in Voronezh 25 January.

The meeting was opened by Yu. I. Martynov, first secretary of the Zheleznodorzhnyy Raykom.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

The candidate's agent, V. V. Chernyshev, secretary of the Elektronika Production Association Party Committee, described M. V. Zimyanin's life and labor activity and called on all voters to give their votes unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty people.

N. P. Reshetnikov, a milling machine operator at the Elektronika Production Association; M. I. (?Kartavtssaya), a teacher at the No 78 secondary school and honored schoolteacher of the RSFSR; V. D. Bondarenko, director of the Voronezh Electrovacuum [elektrovakuumnyye] instrument plant; Yelena Kuznetsova, a student at the power engineering technical college; and V. P. Anishechhev, first secretary of the Voronezh CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the meeting. It was stressed that the oblast's working people like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy. The Voronezh inhabitants have begun the year of 1980 with great enthusiasm. Socialist competition has been widely launched in labor collectives for a fitting welcome to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the successful fulfillment of the targets of the concluding year and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

M. V. Zimyanin, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech. He stressed that in the present election campaign our people are again displaying unanimous and full support for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy course of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement and tireless fighter for peace and communism. "It is of profound note," M. V. Zimyanin said, "that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the other party and state leaders were the first to be named as candidate deputies by the working people of all the union republics. The Voronezh working people also nominated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Voicing profound thanks for this, Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to you, comrades, wholehearted greetings and wishes for new successes in labor, good health and happiness."

This announcement was greeted with tumultuous prolonged applause.

The elections to the soviets of people's deputies will be held on the eve of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the speaker continued. [paragraph continues]

Loyal to the leader's behests and Lenin's principles of leading the revolutionary-transforming activity of the people's masses, our party is creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory and, on the basis of a strict scientific analysis of the objective processes and prospects of social development, is building its policy and guiding the efforts of the communists and entire people toward the solution of the fundamental tasks of communist building.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev serve as a graphic example of a truly Leninist approach to the solution of urgent problems and of Leninist principle-mindedness and profundity. The plenum analyzed the results of the implementation of the CPSU's economic and social policy elaborated by its 24th and 25th congress over the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan and outlined a militant program of actions for the party and people in its concluding year. The speech cited figures for the achievements of the country and the RSFSR.

While noting with satisfaction the successes achieved, the November plenum pointed to the existence of shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy connected with the fact that it is far from everywhere that a resolute turn has yet been made toward the better use of qualitative factors for developing the economy, raising labor productivity and attaining the best end results.

The November plenum lent powerful impetus to the mobilization of the masses' creative activeness and the further boosting of socialist competition. Noting the Voronezh people's achievements during the 10th 5-Year Plan, the speaker recalled that the CPSU Central Committee plenum's instruction that we still have many unused reserves fully applies to Voronezhskaya Oblast. The efforts of the oblast's party organizations and working people are now being focused on the mobilization of these reserves and the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Following the example of the working people of Moscow and Leningrad, who acted as the initiators of socialist competition in 1980, Voronezh labor collectives are now adopting stepped-up pledges. They are supporting the initiative for holding a Lenin communist subbotnik on 19 April. This is a glorious tradition of our people.

M. V. Zimyanin paid great attention to questions of ideological work. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" was an important milestone in implementing the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses. This resolution has been interpreted everywhere as a party document containing a detailed program of action in this field. It sets the tasks of raising to a new qualitative level all our ideological work and the education of millions of people in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of devotion to the socialist motherland. The resolution is imbued with party concern for the broad dissemination of advanced experience, every support for all that is new and progressive and the development of mass socialist competition and demands an implacable struggle against everything hindering our further progress.

Dwelling in detail on the large amount of work initiated in the country to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the speaker noted that party organizations, ideological institutions and the mass information media have achieved a definite improvement in their activity. [paragraph continues]

The attention of the communists and broad working masses toward the study of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders and CPSU documents has been stepped up. Unified political days have been introduced in all party organizations. Mass-political work has been stepped up among various groups of the population, including work at places of residence. The party committees are paying special attention to insuring the unity of economic organizational and ideological and political-education activity.

Considerable space in the speech was devoted to questions of the activity of the mass information and propaganda media. Noting that our press, radio and television have begun to publicize topical problems and events in the Soviet people's life more fully, stepped up the propagandization of leading experience and started to criticize shortcomings more forcefully, nevertheless the speaker indicated a number of unresolved problems. Not infrequently, in raising important and pressing issues, press organs confine themselves to stating the facts, do not expose the reasons for the existing shortcomings and do not carry matters through to a conclusion.

The speaker noted the need to display fitting concern for improving communist education and creatively resolving the tasks set by the party Central Committee.

An integral part of our communist creativity is the development of Soviet science, the people's education and culture. The candidate deputy described achievements in these spheres in recent years and dwelt in detail on the role of science in the process of communist building and in the resolution of socioeconomic tasks. In 1980 alone it is planned to secure more than 60 percent of the increase in labor productivity and obtain considerable savings by reducing the prime cost of products on the basis of scientific and technical progress. That is why it is now particularly important to accelerate the introduction of scientific developments into production.

Speaking of the development of the social sciences, the speaker noted that in recent years the front of scientific research has continued to widen here and its quality has improved. At the same time in the present situation new tasks are facing the social sciences and they are required to participate more actively in the analysis of social processes and the resolution of problems of social development and communist education. The role and significance of social scientists' research into the main avenues of domestic and international social development must be increased still further.

Describing the state of affairs in the sphere of the people's education, the candidate deputy stressed the tremendous social significance of the introduction of compulsory universal secondary education. At the same time general educational and vocational and technical schools must be further improved in every way and training and educational work must be improved. Good conditions for education, particularly labor education, have not been created in all schools. The communist education of the younger generation must always be the subject of special concern on the part of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations, the family and the school.

The speaker noted the particularly important and crucial role played by higher education in accelerating scientific, technical and social progress. The resolution of the major tasks facing higher education is an important reserve for our successes in communist building today and in the future.

Describing progress in the fulfillment of party and government resolutions on questions of the development of health care and social security, the candidate deputy spoke of the need to further improve the health care system and eliminate shortcomings in medical services to the population.

Artistic culture plays an increasing role in our people's spiritual life. We have, the speaker said, an established, qualitatively new artistic culture which is socialist in content, international in spirit and diverse in national forms. The literature, cinema, theater and representational art of the peoples of the USSR enrich one another. They form a unified Soviet culture.

The positive process discussed at the 25th CPSU Congress--the increasingly active participation by masters of culture and art in the whole party's and people's cause of building a communist society and fruitful work on representing socialist reality in artistic terms and displaying the moral beauty and greatness of our contemporaries--is continuing to operate and is gaining increasing strength in literature and art.

The range and depth of the artists' illumination of the life of Soviet society is expanding all the time and the desire to present an image of the new type of person, educated by the new socialist way and inheriting all that is of value from the cultural and moral experience of the past, is gaining strength. Now the tasks of further developing our literature and art on the time-tested principles of socialist realism face us in all their magnitude.

In the foreign policy section of his speech the candidate deputy stressed that the Communist Party and the Soviet people, continuing to advance steadily toward new heights in communist building, set the goal of insuring peace and our motherland's security and in conjunction with their friends and allies implement a course of maintaining lasting, universal peace and developing cooperation between all states in the world. This course accords with the interests of peace, democracy and socialism. It accords with the highest interests of all peoples.

The speaker characterized the main features of the present international situation, stressing that all the responsibility for its increased complexity on the watershed between the seventies and the eighties rests with imperialist forces and above all certain U.S. circles.

The Soviet Union will continue to bear aloft the banner of the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of peace. At the same time we have the necessary might at our disposal to stand up for our legitimate interests. "Soviet people and our friends abroad can be sure that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakeable," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. This important political document expresses the unanimous and unshakeable will of our party and people.

In conclusion the speaker said:

The present election campaign is taking place under the banner of preparations for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. It testifies clearly to the Soviet people's growing creative energy and political activeness. Soviet people unanimously support the party's wise policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

M. V. Zimyanin expressed cordial gratitude to the collectives which have nominated him as a candidate deputy and assured the voters that he will make every effort to justify their lofty trust.

SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS FOR 1979 DISCUSSED

LD251956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1979. Mikhail Antonovich Korolev, doctor of economics and first deputy chief of the USSR CSA, has given an interview to our correspondent Dmitriy (Parshekov) [begin recording]

[Korolev] A deep and all-round analysis of the socioeconomic development of the country over the 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan was given in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. These have been years of intense work by the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan compared to the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the volume of national income used for consumption and accumulation increased by R323 billion. This is a vast sum. It is equal to the national income for the whole of 1973. In the past years in the country industrial production exceeding that of the entire preceding ninth 5-Year Plan has been achieved. Real per capita income increased in this period by almost 14 percent. Monthly wages, including payments and benefits from social consumption funds, now total an average of R224 per worker and employee. In 1965 the figure was R129.

As a result of the extensive scale of housing construction, in 1976-79 over 40 million people improved their housing conditions, that is, every sixth citizen of the Soviet Union. At the end of 1979 over 140 million people--80 percent of the employed population--had higher or secondary education.

[Question] Mikhail Antonovich, what are the characteristics of 1979 as indicated by the CSA statistics?

[Answer] The past year was not an easy one for the national economy. Many difficulties caused by the unusually severe winter and dry summer over a considerable part of the country had to be overcome. Of course, this had a negative effect both on agriculture and on the work of many branches of industry and transportation. Despite this, in 1979 the economy continued to grow and important social measures were implemented.

The national income over the year increased by over R80 billion, basic funds totalling more than R120 billion were put into operation, over 200 major state industrial enterprises went into operation.

[Question] The main and decisive factor in the development of our economy is the raising of efficiency of social production and the quality of work. How was that task resolved in 1979?

[Answer] The rise in productivity of social labor last year allowed manpower savings of about 1.4 million people, resulting in three-quarters of the increase in production. The volume of industrial production of the highest quality increased over the year by almost one-quarter. At the same time it must be noted that the plan tasks for the raising of production efficiency and the quality of work were not totally fulfilled.

[Question] The economic strength of the country is determined to a considerable extent by the development of industry. Please explain how this very important branch worked in 1979.

[Answer] Last year output increased in comparison with 1978 by R20 billion and in volume by more than R600 billion.

Machine building and metalworking developed at high rates; the annual increase was 8 percent. As much electricity was produced in the year as was produced in the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. The same can be said of oil production. Twice as much natural gas was produced as in the fourth, fifth and sixth 5-year plans combined--407 billion cubic meters. Productions of cultural, amenity and household goods compared with 1978 increased by 5 percent. Last year 8.5 million radio receivers and radio receiver/record players were produced; over 7 million television sets; 6 million refrigerators; and about 4 million washing machines.

[Question] Mikhail Antonovich, what can be said about agricultural results this year?

[Answer] In agriculture, no 2 years are alike, as they say. A more accurate impression is given by comparisons with average indices over a number of years. For example, a general index such as the volume of gross agricultural production. In 1979 gross production amounted to R123.5 billion. Although it was lower than the figure for 1978, it was R10 billion above the average annual level of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. In land husbandry last year a record cotton harvest was obtained--over 9 million tons. The potato and vegetable harvest was not bad either. The country has sufficient grain resources to completely insure the plan to provide the population with bread and bread products. In animal husbandry, production of eggs and wool increased; production of meat remained at about the same level as 1978. It is also important that the number of cattle, as of 1 January 1980, was greater than at the start of 1979.

[Question] Please acquaint our listeners with the achievements in the social sphere.

[Answer] Real incomes per capita increased over the year by 3 percent. There was an increase in the wages of workers and employees and in the pay of collective farmers. Payments and benefits received by the population from social consumption funds increased over the year by R4.5 billion and reached R110 billion. One of the major social measures of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the raising of the rates of pay and professional remunerations for workers in nonproductive spheres, was completed. As a result, wages were raised for 31 million workers and employees. A number of other workers also had received wage increases. Retail trade in that period increased by 4.2 percent.

In 1979 a total area of 102.5 million square meters of housing was built, which allowed almost 10 million people to improve their housing conditions. Many schools, hospitals, preschool establishments and other social-cultural projects have been built. There was further development of national education and culture, medical service and leisure facilities for the workers.

The facts and figures cited in the USSR CSA report clearly describe the economic and social development of the country.

At the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out: The successes are evident and they are no small successes. We see in them a good foundation for the solving of the national economic tasks of 1980 for sure progress towards the building of the material-technical basis of communism. [end recording]

DYMSHITS, KIRILENKO SCORE CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

LD280741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] A conference on capital construction questions was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 18 January.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, the conference discussed questions connected with improving the whole business of capital construction, accelerating the commissioning of projects and the startup of production capacities and heightening the responsibility of planning, economic, party and other organizations for this work.

The CPSU took part in the conference: M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Martynov, V.N. Novikov and I.T. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; the secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy, USSR Gossnab, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments. V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on results in 1979 and the outlined measures to fulfill construction plans in the current year.

A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

In the past 4 years of the 5-year plan much work has been carried out in construction, more than R500 billion of capital investments have been assimilated, about 1,000 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned and a considerable part of fixed capital has been renewed. More than 420 million square meters of housing and many schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments and other social projects have been constructed. Major new capacities for generating electricity, extracting and processing iron ore, coal, oil and gas, smelting steel and producing mineral fertilizers were created in 1979. An increase has been insured in capacities in machine building and the light and food sectors of industry. The length of main railroads and pipelines has increased. Substantial funds have been invested in further developing the material and technical base of agriculture.

At the same time the conference drew particular attention to the fact that serious shortcomings continue to take place in capital construction and last year's targets for commissioning production capacities in a number of sectors of the national economy, and also plans for constructing housing and cultural and consumer projects, were not fulfilled. In this connection criticism was voiced by a number of ministry and department leaders who have permitted the dissipation of capital investments and an increase in uncompleted construction and have not taken resolute measures to concentrate efforts and resources on projects scheduled for commissioning.

The conference noted that certain ministries and departments and local party organs tolerate major shortcomings in the startup of newly commissioned production capacities, as a result of which the national economy fails to receive a considerable quantity of industrial output.

The tasks facing the collectives of construction and installation organizations and industrial enterprises increase sharply this year. It is necessary to insure the commissioning of major new capacities in all sectors of the national economy and to construct apartment blocks with a total area of 109 million square meters and many other social projects.

The fulfillment of this intensive program, the conference pointed out, demands that the efforts of economic and party organizations and all construction workers be immediately focused on insuring the commissioning of production capacities that are of paramount importance for further developing our economy and increasing the Soviet people's well-being. First of all, it is necessary to expedite the completion of work on projects carried over from last year. The management of construction must be improved and labor productivity growth, the wide introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and leading experience, and the maximum use of available reserves must be insured.

USSR Gosstab and the leaders of machine-building ministries must sharply improve work for the material and technical supply of construction projects and to improve the quality of the manufactured equipment and the activity of the sales and acquisitions organizations. Railroad workers must resolve great and responsible tasks to insure uninterrupted shipments of construction freight.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms must considerably intensify organizational and mass political work to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and institute constant monitoring of construction and the strict personal responsibility of economic leaders for the fulfillment of the plan targets.

The conference stressed the need to widely disseminate the initiative of the construction worker collectives in union republics, krais and oblasts which have developed competition to commission ahead of time the capacities and projects scheduled for completion, to greet fittingly the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and to fulfill successfully the plans and socialist pledges adopted for 1980--the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

ARMENIAN CENSUS RESULTS REPORTED

LD281021 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan Kommunist in Russian on 16 January 1980 publishes on page 2 a 700-word report under the headline: "Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration Report on the Size and Composition of the Armenian SSR's Population According to the Data of the 17 January 1979 All-Union Census." Noting that the "first phase" of processing census data has been completed, the report cites figures "characterizing the size and composition of the population in terms of sex, marital status, educational level, nationality and language and source of income, and the number and size of families."

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--According to the Soviet Ministry of Gas and Oil Resources a record 586 million tons of oil and gas condensate were brought up in the country last year. The growth came from the tapping of new fields in western Siberia. The fields are situated in dense forests and marches. Besides, oil and gas are produced in difficult climatic conditions. Last year the Soviet Union fulfilled its oil supplies commitments in full. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-29 JANUARY

LD260640/LD280203/LD290827 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-29 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 January

Hungry Steppe farms in Uzbekistan have got 9 out of every 10 tractors ready for field work. (0500 GMT)

Farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast today began snow retention work on the 5th million hectare. This work is also proceeding successfully in Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and other oblasts of the republic. It is planned to retain moisture on 30 million hectares in all. (0830 GMT)

The preparation of soil cultivation and sowing machinery is progressing at an accelerated pace in Dagestan. Machine operators have pledged to complete repairs on the entire agricultural machinery pool by 1 February. (0830 GMT)

Agricultural aviation is serving practically all farms in the country. This year 90 million hectares are to be treated from the air. At this time of year machines cannot get to the fields because of mud, while a plane can spread fertilizer on several hundred hectares per day. This work is already beginning in the south. Much more aviation technology than usual has been allocated to top dressing. Planes are also used for pest control, for protecting against erosion, for defoliating cotton and sowing rice. (1130 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast three-quarters of all tractors, over half the cultivators and sowing machines and other soil tilling machinery have been repaired. Preparations of seeds are completed in Crimea, with 84 percent of them being in first class condition. (1600 GMT)

24 January

Kazakhstan crop farmers have prepared more than 3 million tons of seeds for spring sowing. Tselinogradskaya Oblast has got more than half its tractors ready for work. (0700 GMT)

25 January

Chardzhou--Land reclamation workers have handed over to crop farmers a broad tract of irrigated land on the right bank of the Amu-Darya. They have installed irrigation works on thousands of hectares of land. This spring these fields will be sown with alfalfa and barley. In years to come it is planned to bring 60,000 hectares of virgin land into use here and to set up new sovkhoses. The land will be supplied with water by the Karshinskiy Canal being made by Turkmen and Uzbek land reclamation workers. (0100 GMT)

26 January

Five rayons in Orenburgskaya Oblast have completed preparation of seeds for spring sowing. Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have pledged to sell 850,000 tons of grain crops to the state this year. (0700 GMT)

27 January

Farmers of Turgayskaya Oblast have decided to harvest not less than 2.2 million tons of grain crops this year, which is considerably more than the plan. (1130 GMT)

Construction of the largest irrigation system in East Kazakhstan has been completed in the Zaysas depression. It will provide reliable irrigation for 8,500 hectares of arid land to be used for cultivation of wheat, corn and fodder crops. (1900 GMT)

Farmers in Kirghizia have applied fertilizers to 100,000 hectares of winter cereals. In Omskaya Oblast, snow retention has been carried out on 1 million hectares.

28 January

A third of all fields in Kirghizia sown with winter crops have received mineral fertilizer. Such operations will increase yields by 2 quintals per hectare. The feeding of cereals has been completed on 100,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

Snow retention has been carried out on almost 16 million hectares across the country. In Kazakhstan snow retention has been done on almost 8.5 million hectares. In the Ukraine, over 1 million hectares have been sown to new regionally tested varieties of barley, oats, buckwheat, millet and peas. (1100 GMT)

29 January

In Omskaya Oblast, more productive strains of seeds for local conditions will occupy 800,000 hectares, a third of the total grain area. (0100 GMT)

A new strain of spring wheat, giving a harvest of 60 quintals per hectare or more, is to occupy about 1 million hectares in the Non-Chernozem area. (0205 GMT)

Snow retention has been carried out over an area of 15 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (0500 GMT)

FARMING RESULTS FOR 1979 REVIEWED

LD280243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow Radio continues to acquaint listeners with the results of the country's economic and social development in the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The USSR Central Statistical Administration, in a special section reports on the results of the work done by farmworkers and animal breeders. Last year 179 million tons of grain crops were harvested. Farms in Kazakhstan and a number of krais and oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine considerably overfulfilled their pledges for selling grain to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration notes that the state resources fully cover supplies of bread and bread products to the population of the country. The country's highest harvest of raw cotton has been gathered--more than 9 million tons. All cotton sowing republics fulfilled the plan. A not bad harvest of potatoes and vegetables has been obtained. The gross income of kolkhozes last year came to more than R23 billion. The further development of interfarm coproduction continued. There are now more than 9,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations in the countryside.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration notes, however, that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in a number of rayons operated below their capabilities last year. The planned growth in the production of grain, sugar beet and sunflower was not achieved, as a result of which the purchasing plans for these products were not fulfilled. Losses were tolerated when the harvest was being gathered in, and when agricultural produce and fodder crops were being transported and stored. There were shortcomings in the storage and exploitation of equipment. Losses of mineral fertilizers were allowed to occur. Preparations are now underway in the country for next year's harvest--the tending of winter crops and the mass overhaul of agricultural equipment. The USSR Central Statistical Administration notes that in 1980 the requirements of farms for spring crop seeds have been met.